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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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SERIOUS TROUBLE DEVELOPS ON FRONTIER

Threatened Attack On Indian Border

LASHKARS COLLECT TO DEMAND RELEASE OF GANDHI

Fire At British Aeroplanes And Advance Towards Border

BOMBING OF TRIBAL VILLAGES BEGINS

PESHAWAR, Mar. 8.

The warning notices to the hostile tribes to cease their massing activities expired yesterday. The Salardai Lashkar which was collecting west of the Panjkora River and threatened to get astride the Chitral Road was dispersed except a small contingent of one village.

THREATENED ATTACK ON INDIAN BORDER.

Another Lashkar comosed of Shamozais and Mohmands which collected in Kohmand area under the inspiration of the Haji of Turangzai threatened to attack the Indian border but it has not yet been dispersed.

Aerial action, accordingly, began to-day against certain specified villages from which the recalcitrant hostiles have been drawn.

PESHAWAR, March 7.

Serious deterioration in the situation, owing to the activities of the Haji of Turangzai and threat that the Haji's village will be bombed, are reported in a communique issued by the N.W.F.P. Government which runs:—

"For the three or four weeks, various well-known fire brands, notably Haji of Turangzai, who is a relation by marriage of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, his son, Badshah Gul, the Faquir of Alingar and a son of the late Babra Mulla have been unremitting in their efforts to raise against Government those trans-Frontier tribes which live north of the Kabul river, and with this object have been preaching Jehad amongst the Mohmands, the Utman Khel and various tribes of Bajaur.

THE CAMPAIGN AND CONGRESS.

"This campaign affords outstanding example of the value to be attached to the Congress and Red Shirt professions and Non-violence, for there is ample evidence to prove that it is all a part and parcel of the Congress movement in the N.W.F.P. The leaders, who are now inciting the tribes to an open rebellion against the Government, have all along been in the closest touch with certain Congress leaders in Peshawar District, and are still being given active assistance by the various Red Shirt absconders who evaded arrest by escaping across the border. For instance, Samandar, an absconding Red Shirt, "Salar" of Tarnab Charsadda, has been living with the Haji for some time and has been responsible for a number of cyclostyled leaflets issued over the signature of Badshah Gul, calling on the tribes to rise and fight against the Government.

LASHKAR IN MOHMAND COUNTRY.

"The Congress agents have also been working in close touch with the Hindustani fanatic colony in Chammarkhand, whose activities have always been directed against Government, and whose avowed object, as published by them, is the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Until recently attempts of these individuals to raise the tribes had no very serious results, but during the last few days the situation has deteriorated.

"A Lashkar of Mamunds and other Bajauris has entered Mohmand country and is in Danish Kot area, 12 miles from the administrative border. The Haji Turangzai is doing his utmost to persuade Upper Mohmands to collect a lashkar to join this party with the intention of moving down to the British border. Further north a Salarzai Bajaur Lashkar, which included some contingents of Utman Khel, is assembling west of the Panjkora river on the western border of Dir and is threatening to cross that river and get astride the Chitral Road.

AEROPLANES FIRED AT.

"These lashkars and inhabitants of the villages, from which they are drawn, have persistently fired at aeroplanes carrying out reconnaisances over their country. Action against them has been delayed in the hope that excitement would subside, but in view of the recent deterioration further postponement of action may result in a widespread conflagration in trans-border with serious reactions in Peshawar District where hostile activities are already having an unsettling effect.

THREAT OF BOMBING.

"Consequently, on the 5th instant notices were scattered over the tribes concerned by aeroplane and were sent to Maliks by hand, warning them that unless the Lashkars dispersed and leading agitators were removed from their limits by the evening of 7th inst. air action against specified villages, from which Lashkars have been drawn, would begin on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The Haji of Turangzai has been similarly notified that persistence in his and his son's efforts to raise the tribes will render his village liable to bombing after further warning."
—A. P.

JAMAIT-UL-ULEMA FOR CONGRESS PROGRAMME

First "Dictator's" Appeal

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mufti Kifayatullah, first "Dictator" of Jamiat-ul-Ulema had addressed an appeal to his co-religionists in which after pointing out the results of co-operation with the Government at the Round Table Conference and other places and the treatment meted out to the Muslims, specially on the Frontier, suggests the adoption of the "well-known Congress programme" and emphasises the strictest adherence to non-violence.—A. P.

KING HOLDS FIRST LEVEE OF THE SEASON

LONDON, March 8.

The Throne room at St. James Palace presented a scene of great brilliance to-day when His Majesty in uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet held the first levee of the season. The turesqu figure was General Sir Bindon Blood, now in his 90th year, who presented 44 young artillery engineers to His Majesty.—Reuter's Special.

Premier Returns To London On Saturday

LONDON, March 8.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald returns to London on Saturday for final examination by Sir Thomas Horder before resuming work in the House of Commons on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

Rumania To Play The Davis Cup After All

LONDON, March 8.

Bucharest.—Rumania has reversed her yesterday's decision and has now decided to meet Britain in Davis Cup on 13th, 14th and 16th May.—Reuter's Special.

SASTRI ARRIVES IN MARDAS

MADRAS, March 8.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri arrived in Madras this afternoon by the Bombay Express and was accorded a cordial reception at the Central Station by his friends.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION BEFORE FORD FACTORY

Pitched Battle Between Police And Reds

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 8.

Detroit.—Four persons were killed and 50 injured including two policemen in a pitched battle between a handful of police and 4,000 unemployed who, incited by Communists staged a demonstration outside the Ford Motor Factory at Dearborn.

The police used fire-hoses and tear-gas bombs and several hundred shots were fired.

Despite inflamatory placards carried by some men it is understood that the sole intention of the majority was to send a small deputation to interview Mr. Henry Ford.

LINDBERGH'S BABY NOT YET RESTORED

Hunt For Kidnappers Continues

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 8.

New York.—The police reveal that they are still investigating the possibility of some members of Lindbergh's household being involved in the kidnapping. Two men and two women who were arrested, it has been proved, knew nothing of the letter demanding 50,000 dollars' ransom. The letter further declared "We shall burn the baby alive and kill him with "ten-inch knife."

A trooper resembling Lindbergh has been sent out as decoy in order to secure the arrest of the true authors of the letter. The police of Minneapolis have been informed that an unsigned telegram has been sent to Lindbergh advising him to cease investigations through Spitale and deal with Chicago direct Telegram added: "Baby is fair and going good."

Persian Pamphlet Proscribed

The Chief Commissioner has declared forfeited to His Majesty every copy wherever found of the tract in Persian headed "Encouraging Message from Indian Mujahidin Association" in independent territory dated 9th February 1932 which appeared over the name of Mohammed Bashir, President of the Indian Mujahidin Association of Chamarkand and all documents containing copies, reprints, translations or extracts of the said Tract, on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A as it tends to promote hatred and disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

FIRE RENDERS HUNDREDS HOMELESS IN BURMA

RANGOON, March 8.

As a result of a big fire early this morning in the north-eastern part of the town a number of small houses and huts were burnt down rendering over 400 people homeless. A woman and a child were burnt to death. Loss of property is not very great as the residents were mostly poor people.

While undergoing repairs, a thirty-foot steel chimney in a rice mill at Dalla collapsed yesterday resulting in the death of two Burmese workmen.—A. P.

CAWNPORE GODOWNS SET ON FIRE

Reported Non-Observance Of Hartal

CAWNPORE, March 8.

It is reported that, due to the non-observance of hartal the godowns of Messrs. Jagannath Ramlal were set on fire a little after mid-night. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 8,000 was caused. The goods were not insured.

Cases of arson due to political causes are becoming a common occurrence.—A. P.

BABIES IN ARMS NOT ALLOWED TO ACCOMPANY MOTHERS SENT TO JAIL

Farewell Kisses And Touching Scenes At Esplanade Police Station

Touching scene were witnessed at the Esplanade Police Station on Tuesday afternoon when two Gujarati ladies convicted for picketing the Stock Exchange on Monday were separated from their young babies.

Two of them had babies not even a year old in their arms. They wanted to take the babies to jail with them but were not allowed to do so.

BABIES IN ARM TORN AWAY FROM MOTHERS.

A number of friends of the prisoners had assembled in the compound of the Police Station to give them a send off. Many of them seemed visibly moved when they saw the women parting with their babies and the latter crying at the top of their voices on being separated from their mothers. Tears rolled down the eyes of several of them.

MOTHERS' FACE ORDEAL CHEERFULLY.

The mothers though moved seemed determined to face the ordeal cheerfully. They kissed the babies and handing them over to their relatives stepped into the police van which left for the jail amidst cries of national slogans raised by the spectators.

COURT UNABLE TO INTERFERE

It may be mentioned that while the cases were being heard it was brought to the notice of the Magistrate by the police that the babies were handed over to the accused by their husbands after they were arrested. The Court had refused to consider the matter as it was "not concerned with that aspect of the case."

In one of the cases after the accused was convicted a pleader made an application on behalf of the accused that she should be allowed to take her baby with her to jail but the Magistrate refused to pass orders to that effect and added that "every thing will be done according to rules and practice."

"DEPRESSED CLASS" FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

"A Member For 30 Years Of Hindu Gym. But Nothing To Complain Against," Says P. Baloo

"AT LEAST 10 P. C. OF TOTAL POPULATION SHOULD GO TO POLLS"

The Indian Franchise Committee and the Provincial Committee continued their sittings on Tuesday. The meetings were held in the Town Hall instead of in the Legislative Council Building. The whole of this morning's session, which lasted from 10-30 till 1-15, was devoted to the examination of Mr. C.W.A. Turner, C.I.E., I.C.S., Reforms Officer to the Government of Bombay, with regard to the replies prepared by the Bombay Government to the questionnaire the Indian Franchise Committee issued in January. The proproceedings were private.

The Indian Franchise Committee shifted their sittings to the Town Hall where they found themselves more comfortable and decidedly better accommodated than the library of the Legislative Council. The sitting arrangement both for the members as well as for the press was much better than the previous day.

Copies of the Blue Book containing statements of the witnesses as well as different associations were also supplied to the press representatives to enable them to follow the evidence of the witnesses.

MEMBERS AS WITNESSES.

In the absence of the independent witnesses, the committee had to depend for evidence on their own members who at times constituted both the members as well witnesses. Dr. P. G. Solanki and Mr. J. B. Petit, who are the members of the Provincial Franchise Committee were thus drawn on Tuesday for the purpose of recording evidence on behalf of their respective constituencies, one spoke for the "depressed" class and the other for the Millowners Association of Bombay.

In the afternoon Mr. Syed Miran Mohamed Shah, Mr. J. S Kadri and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola all representing the Bombay Legislative Council Muslim Party gave evidence.

ADULT SUFFRAGE

In their joint statements they said: We fully agree with the views expressed by the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference that the ultimate goal in the sphere of Franchise, should be adult suffrage, but as it may be impracticable at present, owing to various circumstances, the present franchise be so revised so as to bring at least 10 per cent. of the total population, on the electoral roll of the Provincial Legislature. Our recommendations will be mostly based upon the general principle recognised by His Majesty's Government "so to widen the electorates that the legislatures to which responsibility is to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community may lack the means of expressing its needs and its opinions."

MINIMUM OF 10 P. C. ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Having this principle in view our recommendations will mainly embody proposals for the enfranchisement of every important section of the Community and not merely widening in one direction to the entire exclusion of the other. The following proposals will ensure enfranchisement of not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 25 per cent. of the total population in the Presidency of Bombay.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

So far as specific recommendations are concerned, the following are suggested:—

1. All land-owners or lessees or and paying an assessment to the extent of Rs. 2-8-0 as land assessment.

2. All cultivators of land who have cultivated a fixed portion of land measuring 5 acres within any year of 3 years previous to the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll.

3. All those persons living in the rural areas, except those falling within the purview of clause (1) and (2) above, may be enfranchised if either they possess immoveable property worth Rs. 100 or pay a rent of Re. 1 or receive an income of Rs. 15 per month.

4. All those persons who pay grazing fees for their cattle to the extent of Rs. 5 to the Forest Department or Revenue Department within any of the 3 years previous to the date of the preparation of the electoral rolls.

5. Any person who owns a boat worth Rs. 50 may be enfranchised.

MINIMUM OF RS. 2½ LOCAL TAX.

6. All those persons who pay any local tax not less than Rs.

(Continued on page 7.)

NO TIME FOR TAKING YOUR ORAL EVIDENCE

Reforms Officers Letter To Prominent "Depressed" Classes Members

"Thanks for the statement submitted by your organisation on the questionnaire of the Indian Franchise Committee. It has been forwarded to the Committee but owing to the short time at the disposal of the Committee it is not possible to call a representative of your organisation to give oral evidence before it."

This is the gist of a uniform reply of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Reforms Officer to four out of the five prominent leaders of the "Depressed Classes" who sent a joint memorandum signed by over 6000 members of their respective communities to the Franchise Committee.

STRONG CASE FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Memorandum which appeared in these columns recently was a strong case in favour of Joint Electorates and advocated a common electoral roll for all Hindus from the Bhangi to the Brahmin. The signatories to the memorandum were:—

(1) Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Secretary, Untouchability Removal League.

(2) Mr. J. S. Kaj, on behalf of Mavavanshi Samaj.

(3) Mr. Shamji Nanji Marwadi, Master, Secretary, Mekhwal Samaj Sudharak Sabha.

(4) Mr. Shankerrao Malharrao Patil, President, Bombay Presidency Chamber Association.

(5) Mr. Morarji Bhuiabhai Varma, on behalf of Rajput Sanghatan Maha Sabha.

All of these signatories except Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, who has been informed by the Secretary of the Committee to keep himself ready for oral evidence have received the above reply from the Committee.

The refusal of the Committee to examine orally witnesses of the important and influential organisations of the "Depressed" classes who would not toss the line with Dr. Ambedkar is not surprising at all.

SURAT DOCTOR'S MONEY CONFICATED.

Alleged Use For Furtherance Of Congress Movement

In search of Congress funds the police a few days ago raided the house of a local doctor and after examination of the account books took possession of a sum of Rs. 78,540. In this connection the Governor-in-Council has now issued the following order.

"The Governor-in-Council is satisfied after due inquiry that a sum of Rs. 10,800, in the custody of Dr. Manubhai Chhaganlal Marfatia of Surat is intended to be used for the purposes of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, the Bardoli Taluka Samiti and the Swaraj Ashram of Bardoli which are already declared unlawful associations by Government. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by the Unlawful Association Ordinance, the Governor-in-Council hereby declares the sum of Rs. 10,800 to be forfeited to Government."

According to the above order of the Bombay Government the local police handed over the remaining sum of Rs. 67,740 to the party concerned in the presence of the City Magistrate Mr. Patel. It is understood that the doctor who was arrested in the same connection will be prosecuted under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for managing the operations of unlawful associations.—A.P.

DELHI CONVOCATION ADDRESS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

It is understood that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will deliver the convocation address of the Delhi University this month.—A. P.

OVER ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS BEHIND PRISON BARS

Toll Of Ordinance Raj In Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

Poona, Mar. 7.

Yesterday evening, a volunteer was arrested at Sharwarwada for having declared himself as the "Dictator" of the Navjwan Bharat Sabha. Another volunteer was arrested for selling Congress Bulletins."

Yesterday, a prominent Congress worker who had been released last week, was rearrested at the Municipal office whither he had been to hoist a national flag.

Police patels of Ehirur have been warned that they should not resign and that they should handover Congress workers to the Police.

The president of the ex-Cantonment Congress Committee who had been released on Jan 21 was rearrested and sentenced to six months R. I. for failing to report himself to the police. The wife of the president was also sentenced to four months imprisonment for helping in the selling of "Congress Bulletins".

Since January 7, last, 1549 persons have been arrested in Maharashtra under the ordinances and about 1300 have been convicted.

POLICE GUARD CROPS IN RAS VILLAGE

Gujrat's 11th "Dictator" Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 8.

The police visited the house of Mr. Amratlal Sheth ex-M.L.C., at Ranpur in Ahmedabad District to recover the fine of Rs. 1000 imposed on him but only found therein household articles worth Rs. 6-8. These were attached.

Police pickets have been posted to guard crops in the fields of Ras village in Kaira District with a view to prevent their harvesting and removal as the peasants of that village have declined to pay and revenue. This is the leading village in the no-tax campaign in Kaira District.

A public was announced to be held to-night in Maneck Chowk to be addressed by the 11th Dictator of the Gujarat Congress Committee. As soon as the Dictator arrived police arrested him and took him to the nearest police station.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE

AS IT IS NECESSARY for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavations made on public thoroughfares in connection with the "HOLI" Festival, the public are hereby warned that no holes should be dug on Public Roads, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Subject to certain conditions permission for digging holes in such Public Streets as are not traversed by tramways, or treated with tar, bitumen, sheet asphalt or similar materials or paved with sett-stones, will be granted for a period not exceeding six days (i.e. for the full-moon day and the following five days) free of charge, on application to the City Engineer, not later than 14th March, 1932.

H. K. KIRPALANI.
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th March, 1932.
4526.

THE JAMSHETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1932 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1931.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1932.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 4th March, 1932.
4507

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th March to 1st April 1932 both days inclusive.

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Public Notices

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (rupees thirty) only per share of "A Capital" and the Tenth Dividend of Rs. 6 (rupees six) only per share of "B Capital" will be paid on and after 11th March, 1932, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on Saturdays and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

By the order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1932.
4524

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 66 of 1929.

Re: Estate of HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS SUTARIA, ... Insolvent.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Bai DIWALIBAI, wife of Manekla! Kishore Patel and of Sadashankar Mahadevji Bhat and Prabhashankar Sadashankar Bhat, the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees respectively and of the Insolvent abovenamed in an immoveable property consisting of buffalo stables, situate at Mahim, Mogul Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay belonging to the said Insolvent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Mahim property and addressed to P. B. Malabari, Esqr., High Court, Bombay. They should reach the Office of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the 14th day of March 1932.

The tenders will be opened in the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, 17th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when tenderers should attend.

The offers are subject to a reserve bid.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Upper Mahim, Mogul Gulley, known as Shivgotalas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 (two thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 205, 533, New Nos. 3847, 4396, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and Cadastral City Survey No. 766 together with two stables thereon and which stables are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5584 (1), 5584 (3) and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 60, 60B and 60C respectively and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogul Gulley Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Valjee.

((Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Original Assgt.
High Court.

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and
Mr. TAKLE
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Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000		@30 Ap

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amounts to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GANZ,
Manager.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|16.
D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Bank Selling T T 1-6 3|32 March
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 15 March|15 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 May.

NEW YORK—
B.C. Rate T.T. 378.
Banks Selling T T 377.
Banks Buying T T 372.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 672.
Banks Buying D D 667.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 66-1|4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 120 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 113.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 95 5|8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 53-3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 66-5|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.53 7th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|10 7|8 8th inst.
Japan|London 1|19 1|4 7th inst.
London|Paris 90.15 7th inst.
London|Belgium 25.40 7th inst.
London|Switzerland 18.30 7th inst.
London|Italy 68.25 7th inst.
London|Berlin 14.88 7th inst.
London|Holland 8.80 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady Near. Quiet Forward.
Gold 85-17-10 5th inst. 85-17-0 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3|16 5th inst., 19 1|16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5|16 5th inst., 19 1|4 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1|2 5th inst; 30 5|8 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 p.c. 5th inst. 3 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 1|4 p.c. 5th instant 3 1|4 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver.—Small business. America and China sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 7.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-6.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 90.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 69-4.
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 97.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77-8.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 87-8.
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 88-4.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99-10.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-12.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-4.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102/2
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 66-8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 65-8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 64-8.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78-8.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96.
Tone of Market:—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 8.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
7-3-32	8579000	8067000
Receipts Yesterday		
7-3-32	21000	17000
Exports to date		
7-3-32	6130000	5219000
Stock at Ports		
4-3-32	4634000	3979000
Stock Interior Towns		
4-3-32	1997000	1483000
Stock Liverpool		
4-3-32	851000	1120000
Visible Supply		
4-3-32	9347000	7712000
Quantity in Sight		
4-3-32	12808000	11729000
Quantity out of Sight		
4-3-32	[illegible]	[illegible]

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"Socialism In Our Time"

WHAT RUSSIA HOPES TO REALISE BY THE END OF SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(The following article which is reproduced from the "New Leader" is based primarily on the reports presented to the Russian Communist Party Conference at Moscow by Molotov and Kuibishev, the official 'reporteurs' on the second five-year plan).

Whilst five-sixths of the earth is passing through an economic crisis, accompanied by reduced production and increased impoverishment, the remaining one-sixth is increasing its production at a rate unprecedented in history, and is raising the standard of the mass of its population.

The five-sixths of the earth is Capitalist. The one-sixth is Socialist—Soviet Russia.

During 1931, the national income of the Soviet Union rose by 18.2 per cent.—that is, by almost one-fifth. But it is not only a matter of increased production. Of still more importance is the distribution. It is the distribution which marks out Russia as the only country which is realising "Socialism in Our Time."

During 1931, 81.5 per cent. of the total national income went to the socialised section of Russia; 18.5 per cent. went to the section remaining under private control. Of the 9.3 per cent. which will fall to the share of the private sector in 1932, the mere fragment of .1 per cent. will be absorbed by the urban bourgeoisie and the kulaks (the wealthier peasants).

SOCIALISED OWNERSHIP.

When in 1917 the Russian workers accomplished the revolution, they took command of the strategic points in industry; but in the countryside, where there were hundreds of thousands of small farms, a method of production was retained which permitted new small capitalist exploiters, who struggled always to become larger capitalists. The task of the workers was to prevent this. The only way was to transform the small private peasant ownership into large-scale socialised ownership.

Since large-scale agriculture demands high technical equipment, the working-class had first to develop its own industry. The Soviet Union was surrounded by hostile capitalist Powers, and it was necessary to ensure its economic independence in order to prevent it from becoming an appendage to World Capitalism.

The result has been to transform Russia from an agrarian into an industrial country. In pre-war Russia (1913) the proportion of industrial production was 42.1 per cent. By the first year of the Five-Year Plan the proportion was 48.7 per cent.; in the third year (1930-31) 63 per cent.

The increase in the output of industrial production may be illustrated in simple form based on League of Nations statistics. Taking the industrial production for 1926 as 100, the figures for subsequent years are:—

1927.....	127
1928.....	147
1929.....	170
1930.....	193
1931.....	219

These figures are sufficiently striking, but the Russian statisticians assert that the increase is represented in reality, not by the figure 219, as the League estimates, but by 279.

WANTED WORKERS.

There has been a swift increase in the numbers engaged in production. During 1931 the number of workers in the Soviet Union increased by two millions and reached the figure of 18.5 millions. In 1932 a further 1.2 million workers will be absorbed. Unemployment was abolished in 1930. The problem now is to find not work but workers.

The development of industry facilitated the production of agricultural machinery, and this, in turn, enabled the organisation of Collective Farms to proceed with success. By November, 1931, 62 per cent. of the peasant farms were collectivised. During this year the figure should reach from 72 to 75 per cent.

The main task of the Second Five-Year Plan is the final abolition of all capitalist elements and of the factors which engender class distinction and exploitation, and the transformation of the entire working population into conscious and active constructors of the Socialist State. This demands, first, the abolition of the kulaks as a class and of the remnants of the urban bourgeoisie. Secondly, it demands a further development of industry and agriculture on Socialist lines and a general increase in the national income, to be placed entirely at the disposal of the workers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following are the chief items of industrial development aimed at by tre end of the Second Five-Year Plan in 1937: —

Electrical Energy:
1932.—17,000 million kilowatt hours.
1937.—100,000 million kilowatt hours.

Cast Iron:
1932.—9 million tons.
1937.—22 million tons.

Coal Output:
1932.—90 million tons.
1937.—250 million tons.

Twenty-five to thirty thousand kilometres of new railroads will be laid down by the end of 1937; oil output will be increased 2-1|2 to 3 times; machinery construction by 3 to 3-1|2 times. These figures give some idea of the extent of the development planned. If estimates are realised, Russia will occupy the first economic place in Europe by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The increase in production will, of course, be accompanied by a decisive increase in the consumption of goods by the population. It is estimated that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the provision of supplies, including foodstuffs, will increase two or three times in comparison with 1932. Wages are already being increased at a rapid rate. During 1931 wages rose by 16 per cent.; in 1932 industrial wages will be raised by a further 11 per cent.

RUSH TO SCHOOLS.

The swiftness of the industrial development calls for constant reinforcements of trained technicians. The necessary education is moving forward with seven-league strides. In 1931 1,800 thousand persons were studying in technical institutions, which sent out 21 thousand young engineers and specialists. In 1932 they will supply 38 thousand; in 1933 85 thousand.

From the youth schools attached to the factories 51 thousand persons passed out into industry during 1931; in 1932 350 thousand will pass out.

These figures cover only technical education. When all forms of schools and institutions are taken into consideration it is estimated that every third citizen of the Soviet Union is now engaged in educational study. In many works every second worker is studying.

In Soviet Russia Socialism is not the music of the future: it is a reality of the present. During the past year the Soviet Union has completed the construction of the foundations of Socialism. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan it will have completed the construction of the Socialist Society.

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This collection consists of 400 bulbs and has been composed by us professionally, specially for your climate. "Aurora's Flowers" give happiness to young and old, to rich and poor. "Aurora's Bulb collections" change your room and garden into a real flower-paradise.

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30 Oxalis Deppei, the so-called "lucky root".
15 Montbretias, in various colours.
15 Dahlias, "Aurora's Roem".
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JOURNAL OF THE KAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Some Suggestions

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali writes:—

In the latest issue of the Journal of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, so learnedly edited by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, there is among other interesting articles a study of "Dastur Azar Kaiwan" to which I beg to call the attention of Parsis interested in a most important phase of their religious evolution. At the same time, I should like to make a suggestion or two, not in a spirit of carping criticism but with the humble view of eliciting facts and in an attempt to help the learned Editor. With reference to certain books on Zoroastrianism in Persian, which are hardly known to this generation, at page 84 we reade "Mr. Manockji Unwala showed them three volumes of the Sharistan-i Chahr Chaman. One of these was from the property of Shah Akbar." Here the words 'mal-e ahadi Saltanat i marhum maghfur Akbar Shah Delhi' are transalted as property of Shah Akbar.

I beg to submit that it would be more accurate to translate that the "volumes belong to the 'period' of the reign of the late Shah Akbar whose sins have been forgiven". Dr. Mody seems to attribute the ownership of the manuscript to Tmperor Akbar himself, whereas the Persian line means that the book dates from the reign of Akbar. There are also minor oversights in this otherwise attractive periodical which of I point them out, it is only in the hope that younger men, admirers and students of the revered Parsi priest may now come forward to assist him.

I am afraid the term 'sunnat' does not mean 'instruction', but 'tradition', practice or usage (p.68). The author has mis-read Shabjani for the very common Islamic name Subahani (p. 67). May I venture to suggest that the word 'Naranjan' is not a mistake for Narayan? In fact, it is [illegible] We do not hear of 'Purshottam Narayan' but it is common to [illegible] of Parabrahma 'Niranjan'. [illegible] Jehan's reign lasted from [illegible] 1656 and not 1707 as stated [illegible] obvious oversight at p. 39.

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New Times ● New Methods

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"GLANDOVITAL" by its **rapid** and **durable** action on all the functions in general, constitutes the **most energetic restorer**

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After the first flask you will feel much better. Continue the cure up to the third flask.

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CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is now to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

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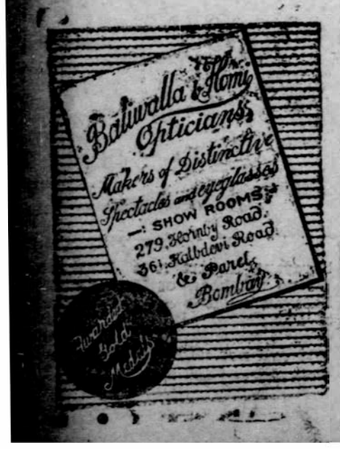

ACCUSED TO HANG

Jury's Verdict Of "Not Guilty" Set Aside By High Court

On a reference being made to the Bombay High Court by Mr. N. S. Lokur, the sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreed with the majority verdict of "not guilty", returned by the jury in the case in which Jeshing Shiva stood charged with committing murder of Rehmatbu on September 11, Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield set aside the verdict and passed a capital sentence instead.

STORY OF CHASE AND ARREST

The case for the prosecution was that the accused stabbed the deceased with a dagger and when the deceased fell down on the foot-path, the accused gave two more stabs. One witness who was going along that road, saw the attack and also heard a Parsi bonesetter, another witness, shouting from his window 'catch him'. He pursued the accused shouting to catch him. A Hindu saw the accused running, so he got down and kicked the accused as a result of which the latter fell down on the ground. The dagger in his hand struck to the ground and was bent a little. The accused immediately got up and flourishing the dagger took to his heels again. Another Parsi also joined in the persuit of the accused. Ultimately the three witnesses together succeeded in arresting the accused. He was then taken to the police chowki and was produced before a jamadar with a blood-stained dagger

RAZOR IN HIS POCKET.

The Jamadar went to the scene of offence and found the corpse of the deceased lying on the foot-path. The sub-Inspector of Police arrived on the scene later, and on the complaint of the Jamadar he took charge of the dagger after a panchnama was made. When the person of the accused was searched, he was found to carry a razor in his pocket.

DEFENCE VERSION

The case for the defence was that the accused had gone to a bidi shop in that lane, and when he was returning after purchasing bidies, he saw some one running along the road having thrown some article on the ground. On picking it up he found that it was a dagger. The persons, who were chasing, mistook him for the other person, caught hold of him and took him to the police station. This defence story found favour with the majority of jury, who found him 'not guilty'.

REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

The Sessions Judge disagreed with the majority verdict believing that the story of the accused was 'inerently improbable and absurd'. The Judge, in his order for reference to the High court, remarked that the explanation was for the first time in the sessions court. The accused admitted having made a confession, which he said he had made through fear. As regards the motive of offence, the accused had given in his confession details of his intimacy with the deceased and had stated how she proved unfaithful to him. The son of the deceased did not admit that there was any criminal intimacy between his mother and the accused. It was also admitted that one Fateh Mahmed was staying with the son of the deceased, and hence it was not unnatural if the accused suspected that there was an intimacy between him and the deceased. It was, therefore, natural for the accused to grow jealous and when he found that he had been deserted by her he wanted to take revenge on the deceased.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, set aside the Jury's verdict of 'not guilty' returned by a majority of seven to two, and convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader for the Crown.

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DADAR.

Raw Cotton Situation

OUTLOOK SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTIVE

Slow Accumulation Of Stocks In Bombay

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report dated, Bombay, March 4:—

Although there is little justification for elation we nevertheless are of the opinion that, on broad issues, progress is being made. The news from the Far East is slightly better. We hesitate to attach too great a significance to the recent withdrawal of Chinese troops as the manoeuvre might have something of strategy in it as well as politics, but it would appear that the way is still, in spite of the reported breakdown, more open for the discussion of a settlement, and that is all to the good. Ethically war is a satire on human intelligence, while from a detached market point of view the recent war in China has to a major extent paralysed business in that country and yet has not been on a scale large enough to entail serious cloth destruction. A cessation of hostilities must, if accomplished, be helpful.

ENHANCED VALUE OF GOLD.

Financially, progress has been made by the repayment to America and France of a very large proportion of the credits granted by those countries to Britain, and by the removal by Britain of the restrictions placed on the purchase of foreign currencies by her nationals. The cancellation of any regulations tending to restrict international trade cannot be other than constructive. Incidentally one ponders on the precise significance of Mr. Chamberlain's answer in the House of Commons to the criticism levelled at the repayment of credits in depreciated currency. The resultant loss the House was told was offset by the enhanced value of Britain's gold stocks. There are times when at question time, the collective intelligence of the House of Commons is deliberately underestimated in statements made by members of the Government, but it is unlikely that the House on this occasion overlooked the obvious fact that, for the Chancellor's reply to be more than momentarily true, the cross rate must remain either unchanged or weaken. If, conversely, one is entitled to assume that measures will be taken to prevent any likelihood of an undue appreciation of Sterling relative to gold then that is again something to the good. Any marked appreciation of Sterling with the Franc undervalued in its relation to gold is, as a policy, unthinkable. The financial outlook in Britain having improved enormously during the last few months it is as well to remember that Britain is still a vitally important part of the whole structure of international finance.

LOT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

After a shaky start, the cotton market ends the week on a slightly more hopeful note. Early declines were due largely to unloading by those who, periodically, have a sudden consciousness of the fact that there is a lot of American cotton in the world. Memories of the Hoover moratorium and the lessons it taught regarding the ultimate control of commodity prices resting on facts rather than sentiment possibly account for these sudden returns to realism, but is it not reasonable to point out that were it not for the abundant supply of American cotton and the calamitous state of world trade cotton would be selling at a price appreciably above seven cents? We are inclined to think so, and equally disinclined to accept the suggestion that because cotton sold at 5½ cents some four months ago it is now dear at 7 cents. Broadly we base our argument on the fact that the enormous supply has been known for months and is discounted; secondly on a combination of the facts that the coming crop is unknown and on hints of danger operators immediately think the worst and try to discount it. Thirdly we state quite emphatically that to place the world's 'real' requirements of American cotton at 13½ millions (the figure now nervously mentioned after the 11-1/4 millions of last year) is a figure small enough to be a ludicrous underestimate. There will be no very material improvement until confidence is restored, but there is definite danger in any assumption that it is an easy matter for the world permanently to produce all the cotton it requires.

We again emphasise the virtue of patience and repudiate any suggestion regarding the anticipation of spectacular fluctuations. Rather, we maintain, the outlook for American cotton is solidly constructive.

STOCKS INCREASING.

In Bombay the narrowness of a market in which operators are steadily becoming fewer makes for continued nervousness and exaggerated fluctuations. The balance of the market has been seriously upset and the degree to which many upcountry markets have recently ignored fluctuations in Bombay is significant. Gradually cotton is taking a line of its own for the very simple reason that once a futures market loses its breadth and freedom of trading, it ceases to reflect the true meeting point of trade buyers and trade sellers and in consequence its contracts are no longer true hedges in a trading sense. Ultimately, of course, contracts will meet cotton but meanwhile interest in the market is small except on option accounts, whose anxiety to receive cotton can hardly be anticipated as likely to be considerable.

Crop reports from the Broach, Dhollera and Southern districts still continue to be reasonably satisfactory and Bombay statistics are now beginning to show a slow accumulation of stocks. As arrivals in the near future will increase without an equivalent increase in exports the process of stock accumulation will, in all probability, be accelerated.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 8.

Names.	Latest prices. £ sh. d.
Millar Timber and Trading Co., Ld. Ord.	0 1 8
London Tin Corporation, Ld. Ord.	0 11 6
Turner and Newall	1 11 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 3 3
Attock Oil	0 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 0
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 0
Electric Supply Corporation, Ld.	2 5 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Ld., Ord.	0 14 9
Beira Railways	0 10 0
County of London Elec. Supply, Ord.	2 4 9
Marconi International Marine	1 10 7-1|2
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 19 6
General Elec. Ord.	2 3 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 10 7-1|2
L. and N. E. Ry. 4 p.c 2nd Pref.	21 15 0
International Ry. of C. America	5.00 dollars.
Malayalam Plantations	0 8 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 8 1-1|2
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 2 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 0
Wm. Cory and Son	2 16 0

Market reacting from recent advance. Outlook hopeful. Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 125747 tons. Decrease on week 44 tons.

When you play out-door games you cannot avoid facing attacks on your skin by perspiration, dust, cold weather or sun burn, or other skin blemishes, such as freckles or prickly heat.

You can however protect yourself against these by applying AFGHAN SNOW which acting through the pores of the skin soothes, and cools the membrane.

Use AFGHAN SNOW regularly before and after your games.

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BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS,
Chandra Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

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Katra Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR. Nayakatra, Chandni Chowk DELHI.
Laxmi Cloth Market, LAHORE. & New Cloth Market, DELHI.
174, Harrison Rd. CALCUTTA. McMahon Market, QUETTA

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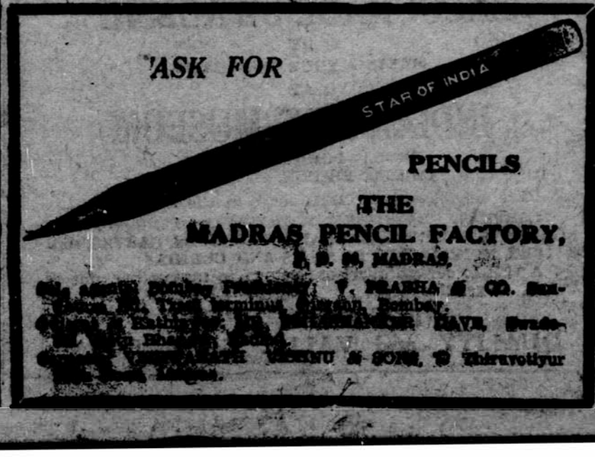

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.—Spring Meeting, Third Day. First race starts at 2 p.m.

The India Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 34-38, Apollo Bunder Road. 11-45 and Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 12 noon.

Municipal Schools Committee, Corporation Hall, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Sheriff's Garden Party in honour of the Marquess of Lothian and members of the Indian Franchise Committee, "Premodyan," Love Lane, Byculla, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 11.

s.s. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of February 25 due at (a.m.

SATURDAY, March 12.

s.s. "Moldavia" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting: Hospital Day.

MONDAY, March 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records: 7 p.m. Classical and light Music by Habib Khan; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

BOMBAY SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.—The weekly meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Postal Union's Hall (Soman Bldg., Top floor, opposite Kandewadi Naka) to protest against the proposed tax on Electricity.

MEMON MOHALLA PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSN.—The annual general meeting of the Memon Mohalla Piecegoods Merchants' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Dawood Moosa Market Hall at Memon Mohalla when Mr. Hasham Haji Shakur will preside.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' ROUND—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'F' Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station, Parel, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

THE SWATIK LEAGUE.—In honour of the third anniversary there will be a ceremonial parade of the Volunteer Corpse of the League to-morrow (Thursday) at Gowalia Tank Maidan. Volunteers of the League are required to attend the Maidan at 6 a.m. (S.T.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE: — Various interesting events in connection with the College Sports, which were held at Oval on 20th February 1932, will be screened by Mr. Anwar Lalljee a student of the College who has specially filmed them as an amateur artist.

RAILWAY WORKERS MEETING.—Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union a mass meeting of Railway Workers will be held at Madhav Bhuvan, Opposite Parel Workshops, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 P.M. when the resolutions passed at the General Council Meeting of A.I.R.F. and the work before the Railwaymen will be explained. Messrs. Kalappa, Godbole, Ramchandra and other leaders of the A.I.R.F. will speak on the occasion.

Lionel Barrymore and Norma Shearer in a scene from "A Free Soul" which is drawing packed houses at the Capitol this week. This is reported by critics to be flawless.

NORMA SHEARER IN NEW TRIUMPH

Rises To Great Heights In "Free Soul" Now Showing At Capitol

Seldom before has any picture received such unanimous praise as "A Free Soul," in which Norma Shearer rises to even greater heights than she did in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," "Let Us Be Gay," "The Divorcee," and "Strangers May Kiss."

"A Free Soul" is Norma Shearer's greatest triumph. The supporting cast is one of unexampled artistry. There is Clarke Gable, the screen's latest sensation. In the finest role of his short but brilliant career, Lionel Barrymore returns to his first love—acting—in a historic "de force," as the heroine's brilliant though dissolute father. Leslie Howard, appears as the hero and James Gleason supplies comedy relief as Barrymore's faithful retainer.

The picture is showing to crowded houses at the Capitol this week.

LADY PICKETS SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' R. I.

Magistrate Refuses To Hear Share Brokers' Evidence

"Justice will be miscarried, if my evidence is not recorded." This was the suggestion of Mr. Rupsingh Mathradas, a Share Broker, who appeared before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday and informed the Court that he wanted to give evidence in the case in which four women stood charged under the Molestation Ordinance for alleged picketing of the Share Bazar on Monday.

The Magistrate said that he could not hear the evidence and asked the share-broker to go to the police.

Mr. Mathradas: All that I can say is that justice will be miscarried, if my evidence is not recorded in this case.

Magistrate: I cannot hear you.

"That is alright," exclaimed the share-broker and quickly left the Court-room.

Sub-Inspector Desai giving evidence in the case brought to the notice of the Court that the husband of the third accused handed over the child to his wife in Court.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

"NOTHING TO DO WITH CHILD."

After the conviction Mr. Gadkari, a pleader made an application on behalf of the third accused that she should be allowed to take her one-year old child with her to jail.

The Magistrate observed that he had nothing to do with the child and refusing to pass the order said: "Everything will be done according to rules and practice."

PICKETS GET SIX MONTHS' R. I.

Sequel To Bullion Merchant's Complaint

"Picketing the residence of a bullion merchant," was described to be the offence of three persons who were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Tuesday morning and produced before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

COMPLAINT TO POLICE.

Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police deposed that Dayalchand Shamdas, a bullion merchant doing business in Sheikh Memon Street, came to him and complained that his residence was being picketed. The witness went to the place and found one of the accused on the stair-case, and the other two accused were picketing the rooms of the complainant. The complainant had his shop on the ground-floor of the same building and was residing on the fourth floor.

Dayalchand Shamdas in his evidence stated that at about 8-30 a.m. he went up to his rooms and found that the rooms were being picketed. He asked the pickets to move away and leave the passage, as they were inconveniencing the women. The accused refused to leave the place. Thereupon, the witness went to the police and informed them.

NO WOMAN IN THE ROOM.

The accused denied the allegation that they inconvenienced women, and stated that there was no woman in the room. The Magistrate held the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

DEFIANCE OF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

Two Lady Picketers Jailed

Two women arrested on Tuesday morning while picketing the Mangaldas Market, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default three months' further imprisonment by Mr. H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police giving evidence in the case, stated that on February 23 last orders issued by the Commissioner of Police were served on both the accused. They were asked not to loiter near foreign cloth shops or to picket them. The accused disobeyed the order and picketed foreign cloth shops when they were arrested by the police.

Seven Suburban Workers Jailed

Seven suburban workers who were arrested from a chawl at Girgaon on the 2nd instant were tried by the District Magistrate, Bandra, and were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine each, in default one and half months' R. I. more.

TEN SUBURBAN WORKERS JAILED

Juvenile Sent To Reformatory

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, March 8.

Ten Congress workers were convicted by the City Magistrate, Bandra, on Tuesday, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Eight persons, who were arrested following a raid by the suburban police in a chawl near Globe Cinema, Bombay, were all sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment except a juvenile, who was sent to the reformatory for three years.

The 21st 'dictator' of the Upanagar camp and a volunteer who were arrested on Wednesday last at Jogeshwari, were also sentenced to six months.

2,500 COTTON BALES DAMAGED

Fire In Delisle Road

2,500 bales of cotton were damaged in a fire that broke out on Tuesday morning in the tin sheds behind the Raghuvir Cinema Delisle Road.

On an alarm being raised fire engines from Byculla, Dadar and Gowalia Tank rushed to the spot and put out the fire.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LIQUOR BAR.—There will be a public meeting of the citizens of 'F' ward on the Hind-mata Maidan near Hind-Mata Cinema, Dadar, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Chittaranjan Samaj to protest against the opening of a new liquor bar in the locality.

Selections For To-Day's Races

(BY "WATCHDOG")

1ST RACE—
1. DALPHONE
2. EL FARAS
3. DILAWARJUNG

2ND RACE—
1. MANSFIELD
2. RUSTOM
3. TALAAT

3RD RACE—
1. KUMMER
2. KAFOOR
3. JAIBALA

4TH RACE—
1. TOUT-A-COUP
2. ROSETTE
3. TANGIERS

5TH RACE
1. ARDMORE LASS
2. DENNY
3. IRISH PLAY

6TH RACE—
1. QUICKFIRE
2. HENDRIK
3. KILEAGER

7TH RACE—
1. BULBUL HAZAR
2. KADIR HAJAZ
3. SABBAR

8TH RACE—
1. CHIVALRESQUE
2. FOUR KINGS
3. FRATER

9TH RACE—
1. WOVEN
2. LONE CRAIG
3. QUI VIVE

10TH RACE—
1. YONA
2. HAZIMA
3. COLLECTOR

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Sykes opened the New Pavilion at Breach Candy and also unveiled a Memorial to the late Major J. E. Hughes on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday to meet the Members of the Indian Franchise Committee:—The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, Nawab Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, Dr. B. R. R. Ambedkar, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Avargal, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Aziz-ul-Haq, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mrs. P. Subbarayan, Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, Mr. C. W. A. Turnor, Mr. S. H. Covernton, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winterbotham, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Dr. and Mrs. J. Alban D'Souza, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. Syed Munavar, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Premchand, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Prater, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Rajadhyakasha, Mr. P. N. Moos, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Thompson, Mr. F. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Haji, Mr. A. O. Kofelshi, Sardar V. N. Mutalik and Mr. I. M. Stephens.

Jalgaon Songressman Re-Arrested And Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, March 7.

A well-known Congress man of Jalgaon was released at Bhusaval on the 5th instant. The next day he failed to report himself to the police and hence he was re-arrested to-day he was tried by Mr. Godbole and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for unregistered United State of America per s.s. "President Grafield" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umalzie and Delank" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday the 10th and 11th inst. respectively.

AT LAST!
JOAN CRAWFORD
In a Picture as Daring as the Star herself—
THIS MODERN AGE
SHE'LL DAZZLE YOU IN THIS FRANK DRAMA OF
Pleasure-Mad Youth!
NEXT SATURDAY
THE CAPITOL

PATHE CINEMA
THE BIGGEST LAUGH YET!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
THE KING OF LAUGHTER IN HIS GREATEST OF ALL
CITY LIGHTS
COMMENCING SAT., 12TH MARCH
PATHE'S ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
HAVE YOU BOOKED YET!

PATHE CINEMA. TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10
SECOND WEEK
ADVENTURE! LOVE! ROMANCE!
HILARIOUS COMEDY!
BEAUTIFUL SONG!
Samuel Goldwyn presents 'ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT.
EVELYN LAYE JOHN BOLES & LEON ERROL
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

IT'S A GRAND SHOW
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or Theatre.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10.
VASTLY ENTERTAINING MELODRAMA
TRANSATLANTIC
AS BIG AS ITS NAME

FOX PICTURE
With A GREAT CAST INCLUDING
EDMOND LOWE, GRETTA NISSEN
JOHN HALLIDAY, MYRNA LOY, LOIS MORAN
Also Mack Sennett Comedy.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1932.

"CHUCK IT" LOTHIAN!

The perfect course for a Chairman of a Committee appointed to enquire into the best solution of a problem bristling with controversy, would be, we should have thought, to keep an open mind and a closed tongue. Lord Lothian, the Chairman of the Franchise Committee seems to follow no rule of propriety in this respect. The address broadcast in Madras on Saturday night was quite unnecessary to the purposes of the Committee and it has disclosed that Lord Lothian's mind is very much occupied, if not dominated by the ideas of a certain doctrinaire school of political scientists that is always trying to find side lanes off the straight road of democracy. It is the same school that succeeded in imposing on this country the horrible freak of dyarchy, and now it would appear that one of its chief representatives has come to India, unashamed and unabashed by failure to impose more experiments of the same precious kind on a long suffering people.

DULL WITH A PURPOSE.

Lord Lothian though an intelligent man is a persistent purveyor of platitudes. They abound in his broadcast address and his opening speech to the Bombay Franchise Committee consisted of nothing else. But some people are dull with a purpose and in politics nothing impresses a certain class of mind, as the politician who understands his business well knows, like the iteration and reiteration of the obvious with the air of revealing something new and important. Somewhere in between, like the meat in the sandwich, he slips in neatly and compactly, the matter that is meant to take up a permanent resting place in the minds of his hearers. Lord Lothian began his Madras address with the necessary and perfunctory announcement that he was only expressing his personal views. He then proceeded to pay lip-service to adult franchise as the simplest and most logical way of ensuring that the legislature is fully representative. He concluded by painting an attractive picture of the possibilities of broadcasting as the means of solving the problem of reaching the illiterate voter.

NOTHING NEW.

There was nothing new in anything he had to say on these points. We may not have democratic institutions in India but we have got beyond the stage of needing Kindergarten instruction in the elements of democracy and the development of the adaptation of modern science to political propaganda. In between the Chairman of the Franchise Committee let us know what is running in his head and it is much what we suspected it to be. "The administrative problem involved in adult franchise in this country is clearly very formidable"; so formidable that Lord Lothian makes us feel that it will be very difficult to overcome. And there is another aspect of the franchise problem which has come to the front in the West among students of democracy and that is "the growing importance of securing representation for interests and functions as such." "People are not only individuals, they belong to groups and the people forming these groups have interests in common."

ALREADY "FED-UP."

We, do not propose to waste time in following Lord Lothian into the discussion of these strange attributes of his conception of a "true democratic system". We think it necessary only to tell him that we have not observed as yet any sign of a realisation in the great democratic countries of the West—Britain, France, America, or in Australia Africa or Canada or even in Russia of the "growing importance of securing representation for interests and functions as such" and dividing people up into groups with common interests. The common interests of the nation as one group seems to be still and likely to remain for as long as we can visualise the accepted basis of franchise in all these countries. And India intends that it shall be the accepted basis of franchise here. India has had some experience of the representation of interests and groups as such and is pretty well "fed-up" with it.

"GO BACK!"

If Lord Lothian thinks he can find a market in India for the fancy goods he carries in his basket and have the electorate divided up into groups and water-tight compartments for all sorts of special interests and functions and groups with common interests, which again means special interests, he is vastly mistaken. If that is the direction in which the constructive work of constitutional reform is to be guided by these visitors from England the injunction to "go back" which has been addressed to them from certain quarters does not appear to be unjustified.

Fishing In Troubled Waters

The Sino-Japanese armed conflict continues. That is the view of Mr. Yen, the Chinese representative at Geneva, of the Chinese people, the Chinese Press and of certain "smaller Powers" in Europe who, states a Geneva message, have begun "an agitation for the severance of Japan from the League". That is not the view of Mr. Ronald Colman, who, as the 'man on the spot", declared that this "war" near Shanghai was no war at all, but a mere "picnic", and as a famous film star has secured world-wide publicity for this piece of frivolity. A picnic it may be for film stars but it is a rather serious business for the people who are being slaughtered and maimed and driven from their habitations in fire distress and panic to make a holiday for Mr. Ronald Colman.

At Geneva the view held by the Elders of the League Council is that, "authoritative information" having been received that "no further fighting has occurred during the week-end", the "war" is over Mr. Yen may protest against this comfortable view and declare that Japanese militarist policy continues its onward course, undisturbed by world protests against Tokyo's bellicose plan—still in evidence,—to penetrate further into Chinese territory. He instances in support of his contention that Japan is hoodwinking the League the fact that Japanese troops occupied Huangtu after a heavy bombardment, on the day after the Shanghai Consular Commission calmly announced in their further report that the Japanese "had ceased their advance for the time being".

The Geneva Elders evidently believed in the Consular Commission's reports. They are earnest about securing peace in the Far East. The first essential in the promotion of this noble endeavour is to persuade themselves to believe that already there is peace. They have an "Inner Committee" and the "Bureau" of this Committee has already held a sitting. And did not "the week-end delegates to the Assembly debate the problem in all its aspects including its effect on the League generally?" What more is necessary to convince the world that the League is in earnest? In its laborious pursuit of peace it will welcome the sage advice of British Imperialist journals. The "Daily News" in tones of commendation draws attention to the League having checked, in conjunction with Washington, any temptation any State may have had, as so often in the past, to fish in troubled waters". A gentle hint, this certificate to the Geneva statesmen, that "fishing in troubled waters" is a dangerous pastime. When one imperialist power is proceeding with the humanitarian work of ridding a land of five hundred millions of "bandits" and establishing a "protectorate" over a large northern portion of this land, is it any business of other imperialist powers, so strongly represented at the League, to act in a manner prejudicial to this glorious work undertaken in the cause of peace and security?

In pontifical mood, the "Times" advises the League to view the whole Sino-Japanese question in an enlightened manner. Let the League consider its various phases and what is of primary importance, let Geneva concentrate first and foremost "on the need of some reaffirmation of the principles of the League, which might well be made without reference to the merits of the dispute", Tokyo will be delighted with this suggestion from London. The League should be busy with "reaffirmation of principles", and no reference, if you please, to the "merits of the dispute". That will be "fishing in troubled waters". Meanwhile Tokyo will be busy too, reaffirming the right to pour thousands of troops into China. So all is well though poor Mr. Yen is complaining all the while that it is not. But Mr. Yen is colossally ignorant of the "first principles of the League."

A GREAT FRENCHMAN

In 1894, M. Briand, the son of a poor inn-keeper, who had worked his way to the university and graduated in law, claimed public attention by securing the adoption of a resolution for a general strike at a workmen's meeting. The young advocate became one of the leaders of the Socialist Party in France and entering Parliament soon rose to fame as a consummate lobbyist and an impassioned orator. He lived to be Minister twenty-five times and was Prime Minister of France eleven times. With his death there passes out of French political life and from the European stage a figure which will leave its impress on the foreign policy of France for a considerable time.

The young orator of the Left with his ultra-radical tendencies developed, after assumption of ministerial office, into a strong upholder of privilege. But he had the wonderful gift of retaining the personal friendship of those whose political camp he had left. His "savoir faire" and his powers of persuasion made him an indispensable asset to older politicians who utilised him in forming ministries, which are short-lived affairs in France When he himself became Premier, he developed the business of cabinet reshuffling to a fine art.

During the later years of his long parliamentary career, M. Briand concentrated on the direction of the foreign policy of his country. Reconciliation with vanquished Germany was a principal item in this policy and the Locarno Agreement was the first fruit of his patient endeavour in his direction. He was an idealist without losing the reality, as he conceived it, that "security" against aggression from across the Rhine must always be preserved. He was an "architect of peace" but with Gallic shrewdness, believed that his country must remain adequately armed to secure peace. Early in his career he had described himself as "a tenacious Breton". He maintained this tenacity of purpose in spite of adverse political circumstances and added to his immense popularity by his repeated success in converting the Chamber of Deputies to his view.

BLUNDERS FOR WHICH TAX-PAYERS PAY

Interesting Revelations Of Departmental Accountancy Estimating

(By Our Financial Critics.)

It is interesting though difficult work to get at a coherent story from bluebooks, and this is particularly so in our country where there is a constant endeavour on the part of officials to mistify the public, thus making sure that criticism of financial matters loses much of its value. The report of the Public Accounts Committee of the 1929-30 accounts is an instance of this kind of bluebook.

WHAT IS A COMMERCIAL RAILWAY?

The accounts of the North-Western Railway for the year ending 31st March, 1930 show a net deficit of Rs. 104 lakhs and if we look at the statistical figures of this railway as given to the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee we find that the deficit was just Rs. 16 lakhs and this was called "actuals" and not estimates. How is the difference explained? Do both figures claim to have final authority? But the question arises "What is a commercial line?" The answer is apparently "that which is so classified", for there does not seem to be anything like a clear definition.

HOW THE RAILWAY CONTRIBUTION IS CALCULATED.

In reply to enquiries it was explained that we had a peculiar system of assessing the contribution of the railways to the Central revenues. It was based on the total result of all the railways, so that if some railways showed less profit or even loss, this would be set off against the results of other railways and the profit thus arrived at was divided between the Government and the railways. In other words, if the company-managed lines made profits, as they usually did, they did not pay the contribution on this basis but got a higher percentage for themselves because the State railways did not bring in such good returns.

HOW THEY BUDGET IN THE ARMY.

In March, 1931, the Finance Member told the Assembly that the Army budget was "untouchable" and that if any attempt was made to reduce the amounts, the Commander-in-Chief would not be answerable for the safety of India But we have since had severe reductions and the budget has been brought down to Rs. 46 crores though only Rs. 17 lakhs of this was due, according to the Finance Member, to lower prices for commodities. The reason for this change of attitude will be apparent if we study the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

THE ARMY DOES NOT ESTIMATE.

When the question was raised about the "numerous and large variations from the original programme of works" for the Army it was explained that, for such items as mechanisation of the Army and the mobilization works, no detils had been decided on when the budget allotment was asked for. The Army said, "we want so many lakhs for this year's programme." The Finance Member passed it and there was no further question. The whole responsibility as to what works were necessary and how much was to be spent on each of them rested with the Quarter-Master-General and it was agreed that "under a normal system of control of military expenditure" estimating should be done first and then grants asked for. But we do not have any "normal system" in Army expenses, for we have abnormal conditions always. If we have no internal troubles like the "Burma Rebellion" there is the foreign situation, as in China.

SOME IRREGULARITIES.

The following irregularities were so striking that even the Public Accounts Committee have remarked on them:—"There was a loss due to non-enforcement of terms of agreement with a private firm. The explanation is that there was an error in calculation regarding the 'utilisation of the materials in the factories'. There was loss on account of purchase of bad walnut wood for rifles. The explanation is that the materials had been bought "after a limited trial", and it was a long time before its "unsuitability was detected."

MACHINERY BOUGHT WITHOUT VERIFICATION.

The "Black Scheme Machinery" brought a big loss to the Government of India and the profit went to the British Government. The British Army had some material which they desired to scrap or throw away and Indian Army authorities accommodatingly offered to buy them. Certain vouchers or lists of items purchased were given and payment was made. No one verified them because "His Majesty's Representatives were in a hurry to leave India" and they were also apparently in a hurry to collect the money before it was discovered that much of the material mentioned did not exist and had probably "been lost in enemy action".

OVER-PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS.

Several cases of over-payments of pension were brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee and it was explained that this was due to "incorrect rates of exchange". It is to be presumed that the Army Department still continued to charge the Government of India at 16 pence per rupee or Rs. 15 per £ instead of the legal rate of 18 pence or Rs. 13-5-4 per £. A new Depaftment has been created to take care of this, and the loss to the Treasury may be greater than the amount saved.

ASSEMBLY LEARNING THE WORK.

The Public Accounts Committee cannot "control military expenditure" but it was agreed that "there was some advantage in placing the Committee in full possession of accounts" as one day they may have the right of scrutiny and experience should be gained. What an irony that the Committee did not recognise that if such a right was conceded to the Legislature, not one of the present members would find a place in it!

STORES ACCOUNT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

The stores accounts of this railway had become so much of a scandal that the following remarks

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

The Gold Bugs.

The Country League might cultivate a sense of humour, if it cannot acquire a sense of proportion. The Leaguers may be fairly accurate in claiming, as they did in their address to the Viceroy, that they hold 92,000 square miles of land, Rs. 45 crores in investments and Rs. 460 crores in properties—valuable figures for Socialists, Indian and British. But when they proceed to claim—on the strength of their wealth, for the most part unearned—the special "character and status of leaders of men" they merely provoke ridicule. There is no effective reply to people who believe that merit is in proportion to wealth! It is gratifying to learn that the Country Leaguers are "prepared to shoulder manfully the responsibilities attaching to such position", and their appeal that "the voices of those who know how to manage men should be allowed to prevail over the voices of those who play to sentiment", should stir a chord of fellow-feeling in the Secretariats where they know so well themselves how to manage men—especially of the Country League type.

India and Ireland.

The final relative position of the principal Irish Parties after the General Elections is almost the same as was determined by the results nearly a week ago. The Republicans, who have secured 72 seats, do not possess a clear absolute majority over the other parties combined. But with the probable and conditional support of seven labour seats they will have a small majority of six over the combined groups of the "Government" Party and the Independents. Since, however, the seven Labour members can any day convert the Republican majority into a minority, they will clearly hold the balance between the new Government and the Opposition and will for that reason determine the policy of the Government. For this and other reasons that policy will be predominantly of a constructive character for the next few years. Since both India and Ireland are keen on winning genuine freedom for themselves and desire to achieve this object through the employment of peaceful methods, they will certainly have something to learn from each other and also something to teach to the world.

Uneasy About Pension.

When Mr. Kirkpatrick drew the attention of the Commons to the anxiety among the Members of the Indian Medical Service regarding the security of their pensions, Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was quite aware that some anxiety existed in this connection among the members of the Indian Services generally. But he assured the House that, though pensions were not guaranteed by the British Government, it was inconceivable that in dealing with any scheme of constitutional change in India Parliament would fail to provide such safeguards as might be necessary to ensure the due payment of pensions. Those who are anxious about their pensions are not unaware of the power and inclinations of Parliament but are probably uneasy about the fairness of the pensions and the limitations of the power even of Parliament. It is also possible that the unjust confiscation of the pensions of some Indians by the Government has made British pensioners apprehensive about their own pensions. But we cannot imagine the Swaraj Government of India repudiating any honourable financial obligation.

Inevitable Conflict.

An eminent official is reported to have said to the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Express": "The spirit of defeatism must be crushed. Contrary to what you tell me you have heard people say, we are here in India for all time." These words, the Correspondent observes, "may be taken as representing the high authoritative voice of the Government." There is nothing new in the Indian bureaucracy's desire to be permanent in India in one form or another. But the bureaucracy forgets that India, too, is determined that, if "we are here for all time" means that, "we claim to be rulers for all time", that claim must be defeated once and for all.

NO DISCUSSION PENDING LEAGUE COMMISSION'S REPORT

RUGBY, March 7.

China's acceptance of the peace resolution passed by the General Committee of the League Assembly on Friday, was indicated in a telegram from General Chiang Kaishak, and Mr. Soong, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, which were read to the meeting of the Assembly at Geneva, to-day by the Chinese Delegate, Doctor Yen.

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL NEGOTIATIONS.

During the discussion, the British Delegate, Sir John Simon emphasised the importance of local negotiations for the settlement of the dispute. The situation involved something more than the restoration of peaceful conditions in the Far East. It involved the usefulness of the League, and they had to show that the League was indispensable as a restorer of peace. They could not well proceed to discuss the dispute, as they were not in possession of all facts

AWAITING LEAGUE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

He suggested that the League Commission of Enquiry having arrived in Manchuria, the delegates should wait, until the report was submitted by its members He was in favour of making a solemn declaration affirming that the fundamental principles of the League would have to be the sole basis for the settlement of the disputes. The declaration should reaffirm the three principles laid down in the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League, namely: prevention of external aggression, guarantee of territorial integrity and the guarantee of political independence.

(Continued from Column 7.)

whilst the instigators clear out to newer pastures, to again commence to reach workers' hearts by again giving pure sweetmeats until the time is again ripe for their devilish work to be begun."

The next ordinance should be the anti-Sweetmeat Ordinance No. VI of 1932.

Tipsy-Cake

Nazis and Communists in the German elections are most active, says the ingenuous Reuter in "freak propaganda."

The former write "bhoi-patrikas" on the pavements and the latter hoist red flags in unexpected places.

Nothing very freakish about it. But we note that the West is learning from the East as usual.

* * *

Mr. Kirkpatrick in the House of Commons drew attention to the anxiety among the members of the I. M. S. about the security of their pensions.

It's quite O.K.! As long as they keep away from the Movement and help the Police whenever called upon their pensions are secure. But we can't guarantee their fees.

* * *

A worm will turn and even a Babe will get fed up with the polite fictions, it hears from its elders. The "Evening News" wants to know why, when grave trouble was known to be brewing on the Frontier and there is ample evidence to prove that it is all part and parcel of the Congress movement,

"The Secretary of State was briefed last week to state in Parliament that the Red Shirt movement was beginning to collapse"

* * *

Echo may answer Why? But we ask how are we going to believe, in the face of this glaring terminological inexactitude, anything else that the worthy Hoare said.

* * *

But after all the movement is surely beginning to collapse. Has'nt the Chief Commissioner sent an ultimatum to the villages and is'nt he going to follow it up with aeroplanes and bombs?

* * *

We have received another stirring appeal to the Hereditary Classes,—a "follow-up" to the Clarion Call. We are awfully proud to be included among these hereditary nobs and it stirs the blood to be reminded of our "glorious past."

* * *

That past, we learn, "has left behind influences and thoughts by which we might make our life and that of the world, nobler than before if possible!"

We think not possible. Surely the world could not be made nobler than it is with the League of Nations, the Country League and the Welfare League of India and all sorts of others in league to get something out of it.

* * *

But it appears we hereditary fellows, "have committed several errors and sins in past" and we have to make these the lessons of the future. So there comes the clarion call to the All-India Jagridars' Conference in Delhi.

You are requested not to "stand on ceremony" but to come right along, if you have any hereditary rights, and start getting educated and "occupy your proper place in the Nation."

* * *

The writer of a "London Diary" in "The New Statesman and the Nation" thinks that "we English may seem just as comic to Hindus as the Babu does to us." Oh quite! Rather more so!

* * *

He picks out some extracts from Anglo-Indian and British papers which have provoked this suggestion, included among which is the Calcutta Statesman's geographical "bull":—

"Mr. Gandhi has been piling Pelion upon Ossa in a series of Himalayan blunders."

* * *

But we agree that the first prize goes to a writer in a Lancashire paper, who beats any "Babu" who was ever pilloried in "Punch." The passage is long for our modest space but it is too good to miss. We have called it:—

THE "LADDOO" CONSPIRACY

"The methods adopted by the Congress Party in stirring up strife amongst the working classes are diabolical in construction. The 'modus operandi' is for several of its followers to mix amongst the workers, offering sweetmeats so dearly loved and desired by the people they are casting their eyes on to do their dirty work. Contained in these sweetmeats are drugs not noticeable to the taste, the action of which raises the frenzy of the men, who, under the hypnotic spell set up, are ready for any dirty work these followers take care to inculcate in a few of the men's minds whom they have chosen as leaders. From such sources and by such measures the Peshawar and Sholapur atrocities were brought about, by the use of methods herein described. The resultant effect is that the poor workers are left to suffer,

(Continued in column 6.)

BAN ON EXPORT OF DISTRESS GOLD

Council Of State Rejects Mr. Jagdish Prasad's Resolution

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

The first resolution moved to-day in the Council of State related to the export of gold on which Sir George Schuster spoke in the Budget speech yesterday.

Mr. Jagadish Prasad moved a resolution urging Government to take the necessary steps for the purchase of all distress gold now being exported to foreign countries for the sake of building up reserves of the proposed Central Reserve Bank for India.

Lala Ramsarandas was the only supporter of the motion both during the debate and at voting time and the resolution was rejected by 30 votes to two.

STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD.

The mover said that India's financial policy throughout had been regulated to suit Britain's interests. Regarding the present export of gold the Government of India had done nothing to prevent or check it because it suited Britain to save the price of her sterling from going down more precipitately than it actually had been.

According to the Finance Secretary's recent admission in the Council of State 49 crores worth of gold was exported since the abandonment of the gold standard of which over 24 crores was to the United Kingdom.

In consequence of this, India was becoming anaemic in terms of gold strength and the purchasing power in the form of paper currency reserve or notes was very much less than the potential power of gold. The export by themselves purchasing all the gold that came on the market.

FANTASTIC DISTORTIONS.

Mr. Jagadish Prasad criticised Sir George Schuster for comparing India's position with South Africa and Australia and said that both countries were originally exporters of gold and not importers like India and therefore there could be no comparison with them. He further described Sir George Schuster's observations as fantastic distortions of half-truths and said that if the gold exported to other countries had remained in India she would be in a much stronger position to-day.

SIR MANECKJEE'S OPPOSITION

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy opposed the resolution as involving a short-sighted policy. He said it was a matter for congratulation that England went off the gold standard and that India followed suit. By this India, within five months, had strengthened her financial position. When immediately after India went off the gold standard Mr. Gandhi raised the question at the Round Table Conference, he, the speaker, controverted Mr. Gandhi's allegations and said that a few months would prove that Government's action was justified and that it was of advantage to the country. Now, within less than six months, that statement had proved true. India had, during the last 30 years, been importing gold to the extent of seven hundred crores of rupees.

60 CRORES TOLAS GOLD.

According to one calculation there were 60 crores of tolas of gold in India, a very large proportion of which was idle. These people had bought gold at the rate of Rs. 20 per tola and were now selling at Rs. 30 per tola. They were entitled to make some savings taking advantage of the price of gold in the international market. Why should Government be asked to check or stop it?

The talk of a Reserve Bank in the Resolution was a mere excuse to prevent foor people from making a legitimate profit on their stored gold. In the United Kingdom they were taking advantage of the high price of gold. Why then should they in India prevent people from taking a similar advantage? And why should Government of India, in these days of deficits, be asked to purchase this gold and that at a time when the rupee was divorced from gold and linked to sterling?

Mr. Bryane, Finance Secretary, said that the Reserve Bank, if and when it was established, would be on the lines proposed in Sir Basil Blackett's bill with a minimum gold standard worth Rs. 30 crores of rupees and that at the end of five years the minimum gold must be one fifth of the total note issue. India required Rs. 45 crores worth of gold for her Reserve Bank. India was already in a sound position in this respect. What India wanted now was not gold but more sterling securities.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the resolution as the rich or the poor must have gold in reserve for meeting lean years. It was the unprecendentedly heavy taxation combined with the effects of the exchange and currency policy which compelled the poor masses to bring their savings of gold into the open market and Government should endeavour to check this tendency. The Currency Commission of which Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was a member had specifically asked for a gold exchange standard and not a sterling standard. But that recommendation had been ignored.

Mr. B. N. Basu pleaded for status quo being continued.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad said that Government policy was going to inflict permanent injury.

The resolution was pressed to division and lost by 30 votes to two.

A few members remained neutral.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN ART STUDENTS.

Sir P. C. Sethna moved that if the work of mural decorations already done by artists and students of the Indian Art Schools in the New Delhi Secretariat is satisfactory, their services should as soon as funds permit be availed of for additional work not only in the Secretariat but in other public buildings in New Delhi and likewise in India House, London.

He regretted that the Prize of Delhi Scheme had apparently been dropped by the Government of India since they published their note approving of it in 1925. That scheme would have provided selected students of the Indian Art Schools with post-graduate courses in art at a central institution in India.

BENGAL NOT TREATED FAIRLY

Mr. J. C. Bannerjee while supporting the resolution complained that Bengal was not given her due share and wanted the House to treat question not as one of economy but as a matter of necessity.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the resolution.

Mr. Shillidy, Industries Secretary, could not accept the resolution as it was worded. The policy of Government was one of encouragement of Indian art irrespective of Provincial considerations. The scheme prepared by his predecessor had to be suspended owing to the financial situation.

Sir P. C. Sethna withdrew the resolution.

Mr. H. P. Mehta (Bombay) opposed the resolution as the present position had been beneficial to India. Within a few days of India going off the gold standard the price of gold went up from 20 to 30 and the people, therefore, started selling their stocks.

PROVINCE OF ANDHRA

Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetty moved that the Telugu Districts of Madras Presidency should be separated from the rest of the Presidency and constituted into a separate province called Andhra Province and that a Committee be appointed to report on the practical steps to be taken for this purpose and for settlement of the boundaries of new province and the location of its capital.

Mr. Chetty referred to the agitation on the part of the Telugu speaking people during the last two decades for a separate province.

Mr. Ranganayakulu supporting the motion said that it was opportunte when a new constitution was in formation. He asked Government, when even the Frontier Province had become a separate province, why Andhra with all the brains and materials available, should not be constituted into a separate province.

ENCOURAGING BUREAUCRACY.

Mr. Ghosh Mullick opposing the resolution deplored resolutions of this nature which only resulted in further encouraging the bureaucracy in their policy of divide and rule.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, said that the question of separation of Andhra was not considered by the Round Table Conference which only took up the specific question of Sind and Oriya. As regards the readjustment of Provinces this was left to be done under the new constitution and the pressure of public opinion.

Sir B. L. Mitter proceeding said that no enquiry was likely to be undertaken or concluded before the new constitution was established.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty withdrew his resolution though he emphasised that his demand was only for a Committee of enquiry.

The Council adjourned till Friday next.

"DEPRESSED CLASS" LOR JOINT ELECTORA.TES

(Continued from page 1.)

2/8/0 within 3 years previous to the preparation of roll, to any local Body like the Sanitary Committee, Taluka Local Board, District Local Board, Notified Areas, or Municipality, etc. etc.,

7. So far as towns are concerned any one living in a town may be enfranchised who owns a building or apiece of land worth Rs. 200 or pays a monthly rent of Rs. 2 or earns wages to the extent of Re. 1 per day or has an income of Rs. 20 per month.

8. All those members who have been members of any Local Body constituted under any act of any Legislature in India.

NOT ENTITLED TO VOTE

9. No one shall be entitled to vote if he is either under the age of 21 years or does not own or possess property in his own name or does not pay rent or tax himself personally or does not carry out agricultural or industrial labour or does not receive any income in his own name.

10. The qualification for a voter living in the City of Bombay may be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 of monthly rental paid by him.

WOMEN FRANCHISE.

Regarding women's franchise they suggested some qualifications for men and 2 per cent co-option by a proportionate representation. They also recommended seperate electorate for Deprssed Classes.

NO SEPARATE LABOUR ELECTORATE?

In his oral examination Mr. Miran Shah said there was no necessity to give Labour separate electorate. He did not think commercial representations were more extremists than before.

Replying to Mrs. Subbarayan Mr. Miran Shah stated that if professional women such as nurses, teachers etc., were to be disfranchised because they lost their work and consequently their votes, they could mind their homes as it was their proper places.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' DISABILITIES.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee was then examined with Mr. R. S. Nikaljey representing the Gujerat Depressed Class Association and the Depressed India Association.

They were of opinion that the Depressed Classes cannot secure representation in the general electorate much less can they secure representatives of their 'own' choice even if there was adult suffrage for following reasons:—

(a) In every territorials constituency the Depressed Classes are in minority of the population and will be a minority of voters in the electorate much too small to win a seat for themselves.

(b) Owing to social prejudices no voter of the higher caste will vote for the Depressed Class candidate.

(c) On the other hand owing to economic dependence on the higher castes and the religious and social influence of the higher castes many Depressed Class voters may be led to vote for a high caste candidate as against a candidate of his own class. No Depressed Class man has even been elected to the Council.

Dr. Solanki in his oral evidence drew a harrowing picture of the depressed class people who were not allowed to use the village well and village school and who had to depend upon the tender mercy of the high class Hindus for the water supply.

IN TOWNS TOO.

Replying to Miss Pickford he said even in the towns they stood to the same disadvantage.

To Dr. Ambedkar, witness said that there were two councillors elected by the Congress to the Bombay Legislative Council from Sind but they were quite ignorant of the proceedings. They never ventilated the grievances of the depressed classes except enquiring about the Congressmen who were jailed and as to the reason of their transfer from one jail to the other. The intention of the Congress in electing them by Congress tickets was not honest and sincere but only to show that only "bhangis and chamars" were fit persons to go to the Legislative Council.

JOINT ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Mr. Balu B. Palwankar, the well-known Cricketer, was then examined who pleaded on the same line as Dr. Solanki for the Depressed Classes but suggested joint electorate with some reservation of seast for the Depressed Classes.

Replying to Mr. Tambe witness said he was a member of Hindu Gymkhana for three decades and he had no complaint to make regarding treatment.

"ENOUGH FOR RESENT!"

Mr. J. B. Petit another member of the Provincial Franchise Committee then gave evidence on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association. The Millowners Association were in favour of an extension of the franchise, and they thought that the proposal to bring the number of voters up to 10 per cent of the total population went far enough in the present circumstances of the country. With the spread of education and the acquisition of greater familiarity with representative institutions, further extensions would be necessary but before that stage was reached, it would be very inadvisable to enfranchise all at once large masses of people unaccustomed to the use of a vote. The proposal to enlarge the electorate up to 10 per cent. of the population was fair and constitutes a sufficient advance upon present conditions to make it acceptable generally.

TRANSITIONAL STAGE.

As regards qualification, they were of opinion that both property and educational qualifications should entitle a man or a woman to a vote. The qualification will differ widely with provinces, and in some cases with communities. While a uniform franchise for all elements of the population in a given area may be desirable, in the transitional stage it may not be found possible to lay down a uniform qualification without hurting the interests of minorities or of classes whose economic position or state of education is calculated to place them at a disadvantage in relation to other classes and communities.

TWO MILL-OWNERS FOR ASSEMBLY?

Mr. Petit in his oral evidence advocated one separate seat for the Bombay and another seat for the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day 10-30 a.m.

STERLING-DOLLAR: CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, March 8.

Previous Closing	3.53 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.53
To-day's Closing	3.71 1/2
Difference	+ 17 3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 8.

Previous Closing	3.53 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.53 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.70 3/4
Difference	+17

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York, March 8.

Previous Closing Rate	7.04
To-day's Opening Rate	7.06
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.02
Difference	—02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 214

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.

Liverpool, March 8.

Previous Closing Rate	5.30
To-day's Opening Rate	5.26
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.09
Difference	—21

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 8.

Silver Ready	18 1/2
Lower	—9 as.
Silver Forward	18 11/16
Lower	—9 as.

Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, March 7.

Silver (Spot)	57	0	0
Silver Fagan	57	4	0
Gold (Spot)	29	6	0
Gold Fagan	29	4	0

BILWAMANGAL

Popular Film At Globe Talkies

Madan's picture "Bilwamangal" or "Bhakta-Soordas", which was released last Friday at the Globe Talkies has proved a popular attraction. Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Kajjan and Master Nissal take the leading parts in this techni-colour production. This is the costliest Indian Talkie produced so far in this country. Miss Patience Cooper as "Chinatomani" has some captivating songs to her credit especially her songs in praise of "Lord Krishna" is much admired. Miss Kajjan's and Master Nissar's songs are, of course, much appreciated.

CITY NOTES

WHEN IS A BUDGET BALANCED?

MYSTERIES OF ACCOUNTING IN NEW DELHI

Bombay, March 8.

The rupee is worth 11as. 3.5ps. gold or 13.17 pence to-day.

When one reads the Budget at leisure one is more than before struck by the many inconsistencies in the description of the Indian economic and financial situation. The previous budget speeches had this merit in them that the Finance Members swore by one doctrine. If he said that the country was strong in purchasing power, he stuck to that. If he said that there was too much money, he did not change it during his speech. If he thought once that taxation was light he never changed it. To-day it is not so. The purchasing power of the Indian is low when it suits the Finance Member to explain the fall in imports but it is very strong when his capacity to bear taxation comes in

ARE WE SOUND IN FINANCE?

Similarly, the money which was redundant in September last (not because the Government was forced to contract currency to maintain the high exchange rate) is now insufficient (again not because the exchange rate is 30 per cent lower) but because there has been a great demand for currency. The Finance Member has referred to the expansion of Rs. 35 crores net against Treasury Bills during the year but he has not said a word about those Loans to the Imperial Bank borrowed back by him under Ways and Means. In fact this item is absent in his statement of position.

HAS THERE BEEN BUDGETARY INFLATION?

The Finance Member categorically states that "we have not created a single pie of currency beyond what the public requires." He has also stated that the Provincial Governments have drawn Rs. 15.41 crores and that much of this was on account of budget deficits. Is this budgetary inflation or not? He has stated that the current year's deficit of Rs. 13.66 crores will remain part of the public debt. It has apparently become so merged already and this money must have come through budgetary inflation. If the Finance Member can face criticism squarely, let him set up a Currency Board and separate the dual roles into different entities.

IS THE BUDGET BALANCED?

When asking for new taxation in September last, the Finance Member promised that, over the 24 months period, the budget would be balanced except that Rs. 4.94 crores would not be allocated to Debt Redemption Fund as it should have been. To-day, he says that his estimates were out by Rs. 6-1/2 crores and yet his budgetary position is claimed as sound. That makes us wonder what is a sound budget. When is a budget a balanced budget? Is the answer "when the deficit can become part of the permanent debt"?

EFFECT ON SECURITIES

The effect of the Government policy on securities and shares has been illustrated by the Finance Member from Bombay quotations. Why did he not refer to Calcutta quotations? The following prices of some shares there will explain why:—

	December 1931	March 1932
Alliance Jute	275	235
Chevoit Jute	242	203
Kamarhatty Jute	438	357
New Beerbohm Coal	10-1/3	3-1/4
Standard Coal	32-1/4	25-3/4

The improvement in Bombay shares is then due to other causes than the general economic situation (we shall not mention the boycott movement).

NO LONDON MONEY COMING

There seems to be little foundation for the statements current elsewhere that foreign funds are finding their way back again for investment in Treasury Bills. There is little indication of this here and if there were, we should have seen a firmness in the ready rate, which rather seems to have slackened. The weekly purchases of the Government have also corresponded to the gold exports and have not shown any increase. The slightly wider spread between ready and forward is due to the seasonal movements in the exchange rate and have nothing to do with foreign investments in India.

CROSS-RATE STEADINESS.

The statement about the return of the £43 million by Britain has influenced foreign funds to return to London. This was shown by the heavy demand for investments which has acted as a further strength in the London securities market. It is reported (and probably correctly) that several flotations of shares and Government Loans were oversubscribed by 20 to 30 times. Indian securities should partake of this movement, but the Indian quotations would be based on the probable 6 per cent basis which will be adopted for the next Loan of Rs. 14-1/2 crores anticipated in the Budget speech.

FORWARD GOLD WEAKER.

With the rise in the cross-rate, there has set in a weakness in the forward gold rates in Bombay, though this is more or less unofficial quotation. The spread is as much as two annas now and might widen, in spite of the fact that ready quotations are down to Rs. 28-9-6. If gold is not received from up-country through the fear that the prospect of selling at high is receding, we shall find the ready rates becoming steadier.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURE FOR INDIA.

With reference to an article in the "Sunday Chronicle" on this subject, it may be useful to point out that, since comparatively cheap iron and steel plates can be obtained from Tatas, the industry has distinct prospects. There is quite a large amount of skilled labour. In Calcutta the Omnibus manufacture is so common that large establishments are being run for this business at a profit. And it is curious that the workmen are mostly Sikhs who are experts in the mechanics of the trade as also capable of putting in more hours of work. The suggestion should be seriously taken up.

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P.C., C.I.E.

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Statistical Situation Of American Cotton

INCREASED DEMAND FOLLOWS SCARCITY OF INDIAN COTTON

During the week ending 5th March Spinners' taking in Great Britain amounted 33,000 Bales against 31,000 Bales in the previous week and 22,000 Bales and 22,000 during the corresponding period in 1931 and 1930 respectively. Total takings by Great Britain spinners from the beginning of the season are 781,000 Bales against 638,000 for the same period and 973,000 Bales for the same period of 1929-30. In U. S. A. and Canada takings during the week were 70,000 Bales against 97,000 Bales during the previous week while takings for the corresponding week in 1930 and 1931 were 86,000 Bales and 109,000 Bales respectively. Total takings upto now this season are 3,789,000 Bales against 3,470,000 in 1930-31 and 4,615,000 Bales in 1929-31. Continental spinners' taking during the week were 57,000 Bales against 66,000 Bales in the preceding week. Total takings from August 1st to 5th March are 2,142,000 Bales against 2,238,000 for the same period of the last season and 2,712,000 Bales during 1929-30. Japan and China took during the week 34,000 bales against 41,000 Bales during the previous week. During the same week in 1930 takings were 36,000 Bales and 16,000 Bales in 1931. Total takings from the beginning of the season to date are 1,956,000 Bales against 830,000 Bales for the same period of 1930-31 and 774,000 Bales for the same period of 1929-30.

INCREASE IN SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

Thus total taking by world's spinners for the week ending 5th March were 244,000 Bales against 235,000 Bales for the previous week and 197,000 for the same week in 1931 and 269,000 Bales for the same week in 1930. Total takings by world's spinners from the beginning of the season to March 5 are 8,668,000 Bales against 7,106,000 Bales and 9,074,000 Bales for the corresponding period of 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively.

TAKINGS AT A GLANCE.

Annual takings by world's spinners during the past six seasons were as under:—

Season	Bales
1930-31	11,139,000
1929-30	12,904,000
1928-29	15,264,000
1927-28	14,709,000
1926-27	16,888,000
1925-26	14,893,000

STOCKS AND VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Total "into Sight" during the week was 208,000 Bales against 202,000 for the previous week and 149,000 Bales same week last year. Total "into sight" this season so far amounts 12,808,000 Bales against 11,729,000 Bales for the same period of 1930-31.

Visible supply on March 5th stood at 9,347,000 Bales against 9,333,000 a week ago and 7,712,000 Bales at this time last year. Stocks at U. S. A. Ports and interior Towns are 6,681,000 Bales against 6,814,000 a week before and 5,441,000 Bales at this time last year.

Exports during the week from U. S. A. were 277,000 Bales against 186,000 Bales during the previous week and 193,000 Bales for the same week last year.

Total Exports to Japan and China this season are 1,956,000 Bales against 830,000 Bales for the same period last season. Exports to this country from 1st August 1931 to March 5th are 174,000 Bales against 52,000 Bales for the same period last year.

LARGER DEMAND FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

These figures indicate that owing to chortage of Indian cotton crop both Japan and China have imported larger quantities of cotton from America while imports of American cotton by our mills are also three times greater than the quantity imported at this time last year.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR INDIAN COTTON.

According to the latest cable advices, it is understood that there is shortage of short and medium staple cotton in the United States of America and prices demanded for these styles of cotton are very dear. This state of affairs is bound to have a salutary effect on the demand of our cotton and whenever prices are found reasonable, every bale will be taken up either by exporters or Mills.

SEVENTEENTH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED FOR ANTI-LOTHIAN DEMONSTRATION

Heap Of Black Flags In Court As Exhibits

Three members of the seventeenth Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. who were arrested on Monday while leading an anti-Lothian procession were charged under three counts in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate Third Court, on Tuesday afternoon.

The three charges against them were (1) being members of an unlawful association namely the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. (Section 17 clause I), assisting the operations of an unlawful association (Section 17 II). Criminal Law Amendment Act and being members of an unlawful assembly (Section 143 Cr. P. C.).

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, stated that the three accused were the members of the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. which was an unlawful association and they led a black flag procession near Bori Bunder on Monday morning at the time of the arrival of the Lothian Committee. They were arrested by the Police.

Superintendent Fern and sergeant Rimmer who were on duty on the day in question gave evidence in the case and stated how the accused were arrested.

JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

The Magistrate convicted the accused under all the three sections and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment under Section 143 and to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks further imprisonment on each charge under Section 17 clause I and II. the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

SIX MORE VOLUNTEERS ON TRIAL

Another batch of six volunteers who were arrested on the same occasion were charged under Section 143 Cr. P. C. for taking part in the anti-Lothian procession. One of the accused who was a Muslim appeared in the dock wearing a big fur cap as is worn by Kemalist Turks while another who was a Hindu had dressed himself like a Swami. The other accused were in Red Shirts.

A HEAP OF BLACK FLAGS.

A heap of black flags carried by the accused was [illegible] court as exhibits. Mr. [illegible] convicted all the accused and sentenced them to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment each.

"C" Ward "Dictator" Arrested For Lighting A Bonfire

One Gujarati who was said to be the "Dictator" of "C" Ward was arrested on Tuesday evening while lighting a bon-fire of foreign cloth on the Kalbadevi Road. Large crowds thronged the place to witness the bon-fire which was announced to take place at 6 p.m. The Princes Street Police under Inspector Gole and other officers guarded the area and waited for the arrival of the "Dictator."

While the police were waiting near the Bhangwadi some persons lighted a bon-fire at the corner of a lane nearby. The police put the fire out and arrested one man.

A few minutes later another bon-fire was lighted at a little distance and the police put that also out. The "Dictator" then appeared on the scene near Bhangwadi. He brought with him some foreign cloth thoroughly soaked in kerosene and before the police could apprehend him lighted fire to it. He was immediately arrested by the police and removed to the lock-up.

Two Congress Workers Released

Two Congress workers, one of them an ex-captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers and the other the ex-secretary of the Prabhat Pheri Sangh were released from the Byculla House of Correction on Tuesday. They were detained for some time under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. On their release they were served with orders issued by the Police Commissioner which required them to report themselves to the police. After a while, They were rearrested for failing to comply with the terms of the order.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST EX-JUDGE

Attorney's Complaint Dismissed By High Court

Mr. Justice Bakar and Mr. Justice Broomfield rejected on Tuesday, a revision application filed by Mr. Tulsidas Amanmal Karani, an attorney of the Bombay High Court, against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had dismissed the complaint, charging Khan Bahadur S. F. Billimoria, Advocate and an Ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court, with defamation.

This suit arose from certain remarks made by the accused in the Small Causes Court during the proceedings of a case.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY REMARKS.

Mr. Karani, the original complainant, alleged in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate that the accused's remarks, "was put up by the attorney (meaning Mr. Karani), who was an adjudged insolvent" in the Small Causes Court were defamatory. The accused was asked by Mr. Oak, the pleader, to withdraw those words, but the accused instead of withdrawing, repeated the same remarks. The complainant, therefore had addressed a notice to the accused, calling upon him to withdraw the allegations, to which the accused replied that it was incorrect to state that he said: 'was put up by Mr. Tulsidas,' and the statement that 'Mr. Tulsidas was himself an adjudged insolvent, was made on instructions of and information from his clients and was not made irrelevantly.

The enquiries showed that the complainant's father was carrying on business in the name of Tulsidas Amanmal Karani, and the creditors in 1922 got the firm adjudicated insolvent, and the complainant was also adjudicated an insolvent on the supposition that he was one of the partners in the firm. The complainant appealed against the order and consequently the order of adjudication against him was annuled by the Appellate Court in 1924.

RELEVANT."

Mr. Velinkar, counsel for the accused, argued that the statement was made in good faith and was relevant.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

Aggrieved by this decision, the applicant came to the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, confirmed the order of the Lower Court.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the applicant, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. H. C. Coyaji for the opponent.

BLUNDERS FOR WHICH TAX-PAYER PAY

(Continued from page 6.)

were passed in the Committee. "The E. I. Railway is in such a state that any experiment there would be of no value". "You mean applying the surgical knife of dismissal of the whole staff?" "If I cannot get loyal assistance I shall have to import other staff," "How have you found that 50 per cent of the staff are inefficient?" "I have not said 50 per cent. I may perhaps have to go further." And the sort of thing about which these statements have been made has been going on for years and so far as information goes, will continue for many more years because the necessary staff has not been imported and the local staff have not risen to the standard required.

A PERENNIAL SOURCE FOR CRITICS.

The student of public accounts will find more material for thought in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. It is true that it is post-mortem examination but it will show the student the various methods by which officialdom wriggles out of awkward situations when it is no longer possible to prevent their discussion. It will also be a lesson as to HOW NOT TO BE A FINANCE MEMBER.

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"Uncivilized And Undesirable"

BOMBAY M. L. Cs. PROTEST AGAINST APPLYING "AXE" TO EDUCATION

"Has the Government abandoned its declared policy in favour of the expansion of primary education in the Presidency?" asked member after member during the discussion on the education budget before the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

A cut of Rs. 100 in the total demand under the head "Primary Education" was moved by Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District) as a protest against the retrenchment effected by Government in grants for primary education.

The cut motion was carried to a division and declared lost 26 voting for the cut and 40 against.

MORAL NOT A LEGAL CLAIM.

During the debate Mr. R. H. Beckett, Director of Public Instruction, stated that the liability of the Government to contribute towards the cause of primary education was purely moral and not legal.

Rao Bahadur Bhimrao Naik (Surat District) protested against the retrenchment carried out by Government in primary education. He complained that expenditure on education in his district had been reduced by Rs. 8,000. That was a big cut. How did the Government expect the Local Boards to carry on the work, asked the speaker.

Mr. R. H. Beckett, Director of Public Instruction, interrupted, and remarked that Local Boards were raising local cess.

Mr. Naik: I am coming to that. These local bodies get very little out of the cess. My point is what is your share in the expenditure on primary education? The speaker hoped that the Minister of Education would suggest reasonable measures to the local bodies who were faced with difficulties for want of funds.

PRIMARY EDUCATION A FAILURE.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City) said that the primary education as imparted now was absolutely unfitted to suit the requirements of rural areas. There were no industrial schools worth the name and from that point of view primary education was entirely a failure.

Criticising the cut of 15 per cent effected in the grants to local bodies, he said it was against the avowed policy of the Government which was to advance primary education. It had been universally recognised that primary education was a nation-building activity which should not be starved and he characterised the retrenchment as an "uncivilised and undesirable" measure.

Sir Reginald Spence agreed with the previous speaker that all was not well with the primary education. He believed that primary education was the foundation of character. He thought that money was being wasted large because the schools were not provided with trained schools. He was of opinion that there should be regular inspection of schools to see that money was not being wasted.

POLICY OF DRIFT.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) objected to the attitude of the Education Minister as revealed in his previous year's speech. The Minister showed solicitude for the backward classes and wanted to give them better facilities for education. That was well and good but the speaker complained that the Minister had not followed up his intentions with concrete proposals in that direction. His policy was one of drift.

PLEDGES BROKEN.

Continuing Mr. Chitale said that Government persuaded the House to support taxation proposals in the past such as the entertainment tax on the promises that income derived therefrom would be devoted to the expansion of primary education, but now he found that the pledges were broken.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Khuhro (Larkhana District) said that education was the most to suffer in the scheme of retrenchment. A comparison of figures showed that there was a cut of 4.6 lakhs in the expenditure for land revenue and general administration whereas the cut in education was 31.9 lakhs. There was not such a drastic cut even in Police and administration of Justice. The expenditure in the Excise department was reduced only by 10.3 lakhs. This clearly showed that there was lack of sympathy on the part of Government towards education.

Mr. Syed Miran Mahommed Shah (Hyderabad District) regretted that there had been a gradual decrease in the sums expended on primary education and some officials were beginning to think that the question of education was the concern of the people and not of Government. So long as Government retained the power of taxation, they could shelve the responsibility for education.

Rao Bahadur Dongarsi Patil (East Khandesh) said that although the Retrenchment Committee, of which he was a member, had recommended that education should not be touched Government had disregarded it and applied the axe to education.

NOT TAKING THEM SERIOUSLY.

Mr. P. N. Vakil, (Ahmedabad City) complained that the Government benches did not treat their criticisms seriously. He understood that nearly 30 municipalities and Local Boards had submitted to Government schemes introducing free and compulsory education in their areas and applied for grants to which they were entitled under the Act. But their request had been turned down by Government.

GOVT. REPLY.

Mr. R. H. Beckett (Director of Public Instruction) attributed the retrenchment in educational grants to the unprecedented fall that had taken place in the resources of the Presidency. He argued that the Bombay Government was utilising 65 per cent of the total amount of educational grants for primary education, while Madras was utilising only 44 per cent to primary education. He pointed out that out of the total grant of Rs. 1,68,05,000, the amount allotted to primary education in the Bombay Presidency was 1,09,84,000 giving a percentage of 65.

As regards the complaint made by members that Government had refused grants to local Boards when they submitted schemes for introducing primary education, Mr. Beckett said that the liability of the Government was moral and not legal.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister replied to the debate. He alluded to the charge made against him that he pronounced the Primary Education Act as a blunder. What he really said was that in so far as the financial considerations involved in the Act had not been taken into consideration, the measure was a mistake. He announced that a bill had been drafted for the amendment of the Act and Government hoped to introduce it in the next session of the Council.

The cut motion was put to vote and declared lost.

BAIL BONDS ORDERED TO BE CANCELLED

Trial Of Three Persons Arrested On "Lothian Day" In Bombay

SENT TO POLICE SURGEON TO ASCERTAIN THEIR AGES

The three students who were arrested on Monday at the Elphinstone High School in connection with "Lothian Day" demonstrations were tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Tuesday. The accused were charged for being members of an unlawful assembly and disobeying the order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144.

Mr. Vithaldas Ankalesaria, Principal of the Elphinstone High School gave evidence for the prosecution and was cross-examined by the counsel of the three accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, stated that a large number of students belonging to various schools in the city went to the Elphinstone High School on Monday and indulged in rowdy scenes. A crowd of the student demonstrators, who rushed through the main gate and entering the class room, asked the students of the Elphinstone High School to join them in the hartal. Some of them threw stones and broke some window panes, while others smashed some of the inkpots. The police were informed by the school authorities and they immediately hastened to the spot. On the arrival of the police the crowd dispersed but the three accused remained on the scene and were put under arrest by the police.

"BOYCOTT" SLOGANS

Mr. Ankalesaria, the Principal of the School deposed that they were holding the S. T. Examination in the School premises on Monday when a crowd of school boys came to the school shouting slogans.

Magistrate:—What were the slogans?

Witness:—Of course they were shouting "Boycott British Goods."

Witness further stated that he and his colleagues on the staff tried to pacify the demonstrators and requested them to go away but they did not listen to the entreaties. There were about 100 of them inside the school compound. When they became more rowdy the witness sent information to the police who arrived on the scene and arrested the three accused.

"MOHAMED'S ORDER"

The first accused according to the witness entered a class room and addressing the boys in the class said "Mohamed is ordering you to observe hartal. Leave the school in a body. I am the Principal and I order you." The witness also stated that on the day in question the first accused was dressed like a Muslim but was now before the court in the garb of a Hindu. (Laughter).

The witness complained that the demonstrators roughly handled some of his students and in the course of their rowdyism one of his teachers was slightly injured while two others narrowly escaped serious injury.

DEMONSTRATORS' ROWDYISM.

The witness was cross-examined by three pleaders representing the accused. He stated that there was a crowd of students who were moving all over the compound, the lobbies and the class rooms and he had to run after them. When the demonstrators arrived he was sitting in his office and on hearing the noise he came down. The room was closed but some of the other rooms were broken open by the demonstrators. As a result of the rowdyism about 30 glass panes were smashed and the damage to property was estimated at Rs. 100. The demonstrators smashed window panes, inkpots and tore the books of students reading in the classes which they entered.

"BOYS GO AHEAD"

A police sergeant was the next witness. He stated that on receiving the information he went to the scene and arrested the three accused whom he found there. The first accused carried a national flag. The second had a tri-colour badge on him and on his person were found some posters with a cartoon and the incription "Boys go ahead."

Questioned by the court the first accused admitted that he was in Muslim dress on the day in question. He pleaded not guilty and said that he was listening to what the boys were shouting.

Court:—What were they shouting?

Accused:—Allaho-Akbar.

The accused further stated that he was student of the Bharda High School and when he went to his school on Monday morning he found the school closed and their Principal asking the boys to go home.

OBSERVING HARTAL.

The other two accused stated that they were students of the Kabibai High School. Their school also observed a hartal on Monday. One of them said that he wore a badge and similar badges were distributed to students by some people.

The Magistrate ordered that the accused should be sent to the Police Surgeon to ascertain their ages and their bail bonds should be cancelled.

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST EX-CAPTAIN

Alleged Misappropriation Of Ambulance Corps Money

The Honorary Secretary All-India Maharashtra Ambulance Corps on behalf of the managing Committee filed a complaint against the ex-Captain Vitrai M. Lad at the Girgaum Police Court, for criminal breach of trust of properties roughly estimated to Rs. 150 belonging to the Corps.

The Magistrate in the first instance issued a search warrant for production of the articles belonging to the Corps, but later on Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate for the complainant brought to the notice of the court that the accused was present in the court, and the harsh proceedings should not be issued if His Worship and if the accused gave an under-taking to produce the articles in the Schedule attached to the complaint. Accused on undertaking to do so and passing a bond in the sum of Rs. 150 to produce the articles whenever ordered. The Magistrate then ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

Pandit Bhavani Dayal Sannyasi of South Africa who came out to India in 1929 to study the condition of Indian repatriates under the 1929 Cape Town Agreement is returning to South Africa on Wednesday the 9th March by the S.S. "Karagola". During his stay in India, he toured throughout the country and submitted his report to the public on the condition of the Indian repatriates. His findings have been that the interests of the repatriates have not been safeguarded in India.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

March 8.

Behar, Champion, London.
Kabinga, Ruthler, New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 9.

Baroda, Brudy, Bussrah.
Karagola, Fisnly, Durban.
City of Hongkong, Walton, Liverpool.
Sagres, Lozessgo, Calcutta.

LOADING

March 8.

Steamer President Garfield for New York.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe

AFRICAN MAIL REPORTS

S. S. Karagola:—The B I S N. Company's mail steamer Karagola, will sail to-day for Durban, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Behar:—The P & O S N Company's steamer Behar, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Bussrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Hongkong: The K N Company's steamer City of Hongkong, is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi and hence she will sail for Liverpool on the same day with passengers.

S. S. Sagres:—The A. Yuel Company's steamer Sagres, will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS

March 8.

S. S. Varela, Agent M M & Co., from Bussrah:—136 bags beans; 426 bags musk; 9124 bkts. dates.

From Karachi:—163 bales F. P. cotton; 72 bags grain flour; 20 bags dry prawns; 11 bags raisin; 53 cases kishmish.

S S Bankura, Agent M M & Co. Mohmerah:—298, bags poppseeds 35 bags gum; 12 cases attari.

From Koweit:—18 bags sheep skin; 4 bundle gold.

From Bushire:—30 bales cotton; 133 bags attari; 45 joltso assofoetide; 28 bags skins; 23 bags alkernals.

From Bahrein:—4 bundle gold; 1 bundle specie; 1 bundle pearls.

B.'Abbas:—312 bags dates.

From Muscat:—2076 bags dates; 91 bags sardine; 42 crts. pomagranates; 1 cover currency notes; 1 bundle specie.

From Karachi:—73 thellas fish manure.

S S Karagola, Agent M M & Co. from Mombassa:—1000 bags soda ash; 30 bags brass copper scrap; 16 cases whiskey; 5661 bales cotton.

From Mozambique:—548 bags cashadnuts.

From Daresalam:—90 bags old brass.

From Zanzibar:—1247 bags cloves; 35 cases mangoes.

S S Narkunda, Agent M M & Co. from Sydney:—24 cks. tallow; 40 bales wool tops; 50 cases cardinals; 20 cases dripping; 94 bales wool.

From Christchurch:—205 cks. tallow.

From Melbourne:—30 cases jams; 110 cks. tallow; 20 bales wool; 33 cases lactogen.

From Adelaide:—167 bags beans

From Freemantle:—36 brls. tallow; 50 cases grapes.

S. S. Shanghai Maru, Agent L. Edward Ltd. from Probabjo:—17278 bags sugar.

lons benzine; 500 cks. kerosene; 43 cases motor oil; 56 kgs. grease 75 drums shell ttar; 96 paraffine wax; 320 bags paraffine wax; 70 cks. match wax; 313 nongs empty casks; 1351 cases candles.

EXPORTS

March 8.

S S Malwa for London:—6 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 4 bales woollen carpets, Clarke & Smith Ltd.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—4120 bags groundnut cakes Birla Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—15 bales cotton thread waste M. Narottamdas & Co.; 59 bales hemp, K. J. Kapadia & Co.

For Marseilles:—125 bales hemp S. Parananda & Co.

For Manchester:—90 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Manufacturing Co.

For Barcelona:—119 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Pres-garfield for New York 367 bags sandalwood, S. Nowroji & Co.; 105 bags plantago seed, D. Mavji & Co.; 187 gum karaga D. Mavji & Co.; 35 bags gum karaya L. Pragji & Co.

For Marseilles:—480 bags muster seed, D. B. K. Chandmal; 2855 bags groundnuts, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 139 bags turmerie S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 420 bags henna leaves, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Genova:—1333 bags gingelly seed Birla Bros.

For Port Said:—60 bales cotton yarn, D. Sassoon & Co.

For Suez:—15 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejal.

S S Victoria for Genova: 100 bales cotton waste, B. Karsondas & Co.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Jaffa:—27 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—20 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

S S Iyo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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OIL-MILLING IN INDIA

Its Huge Potentialities

NEED FOR OIL RESEARCH INTITUTE

The oil milling industry more than any other, is very intimately connected with agriculture the greatest industry of India. Oil forms an important constituent in the diet of the people of this country. The cake that is left behind after the oil has been extracted is a very nutritious food for the cattle—the chief source of power in Indian agriculture. The cake is also the most effective and the cheapest form of soil fertilizer —an essential requisite for crop production. Besides oil-milling is an industry which is pre-eminently suitable for the employment of the millions of agriculturists during their period of enforced idleness. It can be managed successfully as a small scale industry in rural areas and this would give employment to the agriculturists at their very door without drawing them away to filtry slubs and crowded cities, writes Mr. P. D. Nair, M.A., L.Ag., from Nagpur College of Agriculture in "The Leader" (Allahabad).

India, China and the United States of America are at present the three important oil-seed producing countries of the world and India is the largest producer of all. The annual production of oil-seeds in India amounts to nearly seven million tons; while that of China and the U. S. A. is only slightly over five million tons.

India grows a variety of oil-seeds, such as linseed groundnut, castor, rape, mustard, cotton seed, cocoanut etc., while most other countries grow only one or two kinds, to any considerable extent. India holds almost the monopoly in the production of castor and rape seed and she is also the largest producer of groundnuts contributing nearly two-thirds of the world's production. She stands next to the United States in the production of cotton seed. On an average about eight per cent. of the cropped area of British India go under oil-seeds every year. They are grown by the cultivators as an important 'money crop' and the produce is sold in the markets for cash.

EXPORT TRADE IN OIL SEEDS

A very large proportion of this crop is consumed within the country. On an average about 18 per cent. of the total production is exported to foreign countries. Oil-seeds occupy the fourth place among India's export trade.

During 1929-30 India exported 1,195,000 tons of oil-seeds valued at 26,46 lakhs of rupees. India is the largest exporter of oil-seeds in the world. But it is to be feared that India is slowly losing the pride of place which she has so far held in the world's trade in oil-seeds. During recent years her exports have always been much below the pre-war level. Several new countries have come into the market to compete with India for the supply of oil seeds. During the early years of this century India practically held the monopoly for the supply of linseed. During recent years, U. S. A., Canada and Russia have started growing linseed and India's share of the world supply has been steadily falling and it is now in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent.

OIL MILLING IN INDIA.

The indigenous method of extracting oil is through the wooden 'ghanies' driven by bullocks. These 'ghanies' can be seen in most villages even to-day. The total output of these old-fashioned 'ghanies' will be considerable. but they are extremely slow and very inefficient. A very large percentage of oil is left benind in the cake unextracted. All this oil is wasted whether the cake is used as food or as manure. Cattle cannot assimilate such a large percentage of oil and it is positively harmful when used as manure.

There are also about 200 power-driven mills in India and some of them are big concerns. Whether big or small, oil milling business in India appears to lead a rather precarious existence. This is particularly the case with the bigger mills. The smaller mills fare slightly better.

INSTITUTE FOR OIL RESEARCH.

The success of the oil milling industry whether on a big scale or on a small scale depends upon the ability of the mills to take up side industries like soap making, preparation of ghee etc. Vast quantities of oil products are being imported into India annually in the form of soaps, vegetable ghee, axle-grease, lubricating oils, paints, varnishes etc. If the country can only manufacture all these articles to meet her own demand, the problem of oil crushing industry in India will be solved. Not only all the oil produced in this country will then find a ready sale but it will even give us an opportunity to increase the production of oil-seeds.

The use of soap and the making of it has been known in this country since time immemorial. Yet we have not attained any high proficiency in its manufacture. We are annually importing nearly two crores of rupees worth of soaps into this country. The technical skill required for the manufacture of high quality soap is lacking. The Madras and the Mysore Governments have their own soap factories managed under expert supervision and they have shown what can be achieved in this direction where proper skill and initiative exists.

The question of vegetable ghee is fraught with considerable controversy. We are annually importing about two crores of rupees worth of vegetable ghee from Europe. Some people would entirely stop this import and prevent its manufacture in the interests of public health since this stuff is largely used for adulterating pure ghee. The evil of adulteration can be prevented by the promulgation of effective food laws. But vegetable ghee is now supplying the demand for a cheap form of ghee for ordinary purposes from confectioners and the poorer classes of the people and there is bound to be a great demand for this article in India. There appears to be great scope for this industry in India if it can be started in this country.

Oil milling is an industry possessing considerable potentiality in this country. Raw materials are plenty, labour is cheap, the processes are comparatively easy and the market is extensive. The importance of this industry and the necessity for developing it was strongly advocated by the Industrial Commission. Again the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended it to the earnest consideration of all local Governments.

But nothing has so far been done to give any stimulus to the industry. It appears that the matter has recently caught the attention of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research.

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A CIVIC SCANDAL

PROTEST AGAINST ENCROACHMENT DEPARTMENT'S METHODS

(By PROMENEUR.)

We had hoped that the activities of the Municipal Encroachment Department were conducted in a less objectionable manner after they provoked, some time ago, a discussion in the Corporation in echo of strong public opinion followed by an assurance by Mr. Kirpalani that the methods of quasi-military raids would be modified and the public conscience which goes to sleep as fitfully as it wakes up, was lulled into another spell of undisturbed repose.

TERROR OF THE POOR.

Yet the gallant gentlemen of the E. D. would appear to pursue their heroic occupation as zealously as ever even when they probably kept low, as you might say, as a matter of orthodox strategy. And they have again emerged in their old role as veritable terror of the poor and the helpless who earn the precarious income of a few, miserable pice by selling vegetables and flowers, Japanese-German tinsel and ha'penny-worth trifles of pins-and-lace variety but who commit the unspeakable and unholy offence of not sharing their sweat-covered dividends with the public-spirited 'rentiers' of our city Corporation. At least I had the proud privilege of witnessing a gallant act of these Municipal mercenaries that ought to earn them the reward of some kind of civic King's Medal. They raided, last Saturday morning, the Covent Garden of Girgaum where the mall women ply their peaceful trade on a petty scale along the pavement in Sandhurst Road and the heroic display shall not pass unchronicled.

SPECTACULAR GALLANTRY.

At the first alarm, the floral vendors ran for dear life, baskets and all. But only one man remained who was physically too infirm to run away, an old man of about 70 years, hugging his solitary basket of flowers for all the poor fellow was worth. Next moment, the employees of the E. D. fell upon him pinning him to the ground, the man frantically resisted the attack. A crowd soon gathered on the [illegible] them approached the commandant of the lorry to protest against the evidence of undue violence against an infirm individual. The gallant officer met the remonstrance with a cool and philosophic, "Do you imagine these people would part with their baskets for the asking?"

Fortunately, Girgaum is not a proletarian locality and its manners are pronouncedly non-violent. But I should not feel surprised if violence results owing to this highly provocative and fatally unjustifiable display of violence on the persons of hawkers. One is sorry for the employees of the department because they are servants doing what they regard as their duty and the responsibility for what they did ought to be shouldered by their employers who are theoretically you and I, the tax-payers in this city, but actually our masters, the 'rentiers', and their partisans and spokesmen of the humbler classes who bellow and flirt for the vote but sell us in the Corporation.

AN APPEAL.

However this is a question of ordinary decency and neither the Municipal Commissioner nor the members of the Corporation ought to countenance such behaviour of their hirelings as I narrate above. If you cannot abolish the hateful E. D., you can and must see that molestation of inoffensive, poor people such as I witnessed is forth-with stopped. I have watched the city police discharging similar duties and I must say the Malwani sepoys are like angels compared with their Municipal 'confreres'. We must stop this scandal.

"RE-INSTATE DR. MANEKSHAW

G. M. Collegians' Protest Against His Transfer

The sudden transfer of Dr. J. M. Maneckshaw from the Anatomy Department of the Grant Medical College has caused great resentment among the students of that College. At a meeting of the students held on Monday over which Mr. M. Ahmed presided the following resolutions were passed.

1. This meeting of the students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, strongly disapproves of, and places its highest sense of resentment at the sudden and ill-timed transfer, in the middle of the session, of Dr. J. M. Maneckshaw from the Anatomy Department, which he served most creditably for the last twenty years.

2. Resolve that this meeting of the students of the Grant Medical College is strongly of opinion, and appeals to the Government to reinstate Dr. J. M. Maneckshaw to his former post, as early as possible.

PETITION TO MINISTER.

3. It is further resolved, that a petition in this connection be sent to the Minister-in-charge of the Department of Medicine, together with copies of the resolutions, and that copies of the same be also forwarded to the Surgeon-General, the Dean of the [illegible]

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WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Miss Pickford's Address At Rotary Club

MADRAS, March 4.

The President and members of the Indian Franchise Committee as well as the members of the local Franchise Committee were the guests at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Madras Rotary Club held this afternoon at the premises of the Gymkhana Club. After lunch, the Hon. Miss Mary Ada Pickford one of the members of the Indian Franchise Committee addressed the gathering on "Women in Parliament."

SERVICE ABOVE SELF.

Major W. S. E. Money, President of the Rotary Club welcomed the guests of the club and the guests of the Rotarians and said that the idea of Rotary was service above self. It was therefore a special pleasure for them to welcome the members of the Franchise Committees because they recognised that the ladies and gentlemen who were members of the Committee had consented to become members thereof devoting all their energies to the examination of the question which was going to be of vital importance to the future of this country and thus were living up to the Rotary creed of service above self.

Miss Pickford said that at the outset she wished to make two statements. One was that she had no connection with that notorious lady who bore her name. (laughter). The other was that had she known that the invitation had been extended to other members of the Franchise Committee also she would not have come (laughter) because she would prefer addressing fifteen hundred people whom she did not know rather than addressing fifteen persons who were known to her. She did not know what to speak about. Politics was tabooed at the Rotarian lunch meetings. Also as a member of the Franchise Committee it would be impossible to say anything about their conclusions, had they formed any. As a woman member of Parliament, a rare species, she would say something about the Mother of Parliaments. Though at the present time, there was very little respect for age, she was glad to see that most of the procedures and customs of their Provincial Legislatures and the Legislative Assembly were models of the Mother of Parliament. Having had only a short experience of the House of Commons, her impressions about it were only superficial.

"ENFFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN."

Miss Pickford then referred to the enfranchisement of women in Great Britain and said that only those above the age of 30 were enfranchised and the majority of them were admitted on their husband's qualifications. The Franchise was extended step by step because it would be difficult to bring all at once on the electoral rolls all adult persons without causing great dislocation of official procedure, and the organisation of the different branches. In 1926 the Franchise was extended and it was full adult franchise both for men and women. Now not only women could vote in respect of their husbands' business premises but also men could vote in respect of their wives' business premises. There were about 30 million women voters. That seemed a very large number but it would not be so when compared with Indian figures when adult franchise came into operation. There were about 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 million more women voters than men with the result that in practically every constituency women voters preponderated. In spite of that the number of women members returned had at no time exceeded the present number of 15. She had been very often asked in India, whether she stood for joint electorate. In Great Britain there was no such thing as a separate electorate. The only special interests they had were the University seats. There were also some double member constituencies, about ten or a dozen, which were simply the relics of the Parliaments of the 13th and 14th centuries. Women candidates had the same difficulties as men. One had to go round the constituencies and address gatherings including street corner speaking, which she was told had not developed in the Parliamentary campaign of India. After referring to the size, etc., of her own constituency. Miss Pickford said that during their tour in India there was some discussion about the intelligence of the voters. She considered that aspersions had been unnecessarily cast on the intelligence of not only the voters of India but also of the United Kingdom. There could be no question about their intelligence as could be seen from the fact that she had been returned by a majority of about 6,000 votes over the combined vote of her three male rivals.

ASSEMBLY AND COMMONS.

Speaking about her impressions of the House of Commons and comparing the same with the Assembly in India, Miss Pickford said that at present in the House of Commons the official opposition was only about 58 members. It was the regret of all parties that the Labour had not been returned in large numbers so that they could have an effective opposition. Unlike the Assembly, seating arrangements were extremely difficult in the House of Commons. The women members did not sit in a separate group as some thought; for one thing they belonged to different parties and for another they represented not women but both men and women. They were better housed in India than they were. She also noticed that they had more freedom in certain procedures than they had. In the House of Commons, no one except the members and the officials of the House were allowed inside of the Bar. They also experienced great difficulties for passing on notes, etc. to other members, which was not the case in Delhi where she found clerks of members allowed to move about freely. After referring to the rules regarding the wearing of hats in the House of Commons, the speaker said that it was unnecessary for them to say anything about the procedure in the mother of Parliaments because she noticed that they in India followed the same procedure. She had been often asked in India whther the House of Commons was as orderly as their Assembly. They were aware that newspapers were out to make stories if they possibly could and if anybody lost temper or caused a slight disturbance, they could read it in the papers in enormous headlines. Therefore, so far as her experience went, their proceedings were as orderly as the proceedings in India.

AN ALLEGATION REFUTED.

There was a slight feeling in India, Miss Pickford said in conclusion, that India was far from their minds in Parliament and they were pre-occupied with their own domestic matters and that when Indian questions turned up they were not always considered with that knowledge and sympathy that they deserved. She was perfectly certain that so far as her experience went that was not true. There were a number of Parliamentary Committees of which India Committee was one. Its weekly meetings were always crowded. She referred to the crowded house and the keen interest evinced by all people in the course of the discussion on India following the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, and said that she was sure that amongst all members of the House of Commons, to whatever party or section they belonged, there was a most sincere and earnest desire to do what was the best and right thing for the future of India as a whole. And she was also certain that it was only with the full co-operation of all sections of Indian opinion and the members of all castes and creeds that they could do what should be the right and best thing for India. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. E. James, in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Pickford, said that she told them that in Britain there was no special arrangement for the representation of women. Doubtless one day in the distant future that may be possible in this country. For the time being at any rate, some special arrangements would have to be made for them. He would also take this opportunity to say one thing which he forgot to say when he was examined by the Franchise Committee, with reference to the point why Europeans wanted special representation in the legislatures quite apart from their special interests such as Chamber of Commerce, etc. It was that unless the British community had a direct representation for their community in the Legislative Councils of the future it would be impossible to send British women to the Legislatures. Their presence would be welcomed by all and he hoped that in future British women in India would also play their part in the legislatures.

The meeting then terminated.—"The Hindu" (March 4.)

YOUTH HANDS OVER CONGRESS BULLETIN TO MAGISTRATE IN COURT

Waman Mukadam Released And Served With Notice

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

A youth walked up to the chair of the Special Magistrate, Khan Saheb Suleman Desai, while he was hearing a case to-day in his court and handed him a copy of the local Congress Bulletin. The Magistrate ordered the youth to be arrested.

Mr. Waman Mukadam, former M.L.C. and another Congress worker were released to-day from the Sabarmati Jail and were served with restraint notices by the District Magistrate of Panchmahals.—A.P.

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MEN WITH STAKE IN THE COUNTRY

Country League Presents Address Of Welcome To Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

The Viceroy received an address of welcome from the Country League. The deputation was headed by Kunwar Chiranjis Chiranjitsingh, Chairman of the Central Executive of the League.

The deputation mentioned in the address that the League is non-communal, that the class they represent is very large, that they hold not less than 92,000 square miles in land, Rs. 45 crores in investments and in business and Rs. 460 crores in properties. They claim character and status of leaders of men and are prepared to shoulder manfully the responsibilities attaching to such position and express hope that they will receive encouragement from the Viceroy. The address declared their firm belief in British connection.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the address of welcome said:

Gentlemen, I am indeed grateful for this opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Country League and I thank you on behalf of Lady Willingdon as well as myself for your cordial words of welcome. I realise that the members of your League, representing various communities and occupied in spheres of diverse interests, form a body which is known for its loyalty to the Crown and to the best interests of the country in which you hold so large a stake.

YOUR MANIFOLD SERVICES.

The manifold services you have rendered hitherto have elicited well-merited praise. Now your responsibilities have increased with the march of India along the road to Self-government. New rights bring new duties and their discharge will depend especially upon the response of those on whom circumstances have bestowed opportunity or imposed obligations. With all the influence you command I am confident that in your work you may be sure of receiving encouragement from my Government and myself.

I trust your League will always prove a source of valuable opinion to Government and an active influence amongst your dependents for the happiness and prosperity of the countryside.

DEVOTION TO KING-EMPEROR.

Before leaving you, I must add my appreciation of your message of humble duty and sincere devotion to His Majesty the King Emperor. I will convey this message which I know will be received with sincere gratitude. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the warm expression of your goodwill. I shall continue to watch your work with interest, happy and proud in the knowledge that I can count on your unswerving support in the difficult tasks before us.—A. P.

SEARGEANT'S COMPLAINT AGAINST LADY DOCTOR

Throw Poison In His Eyes

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

Sergeant Thornburn has lodged a complaint under Section 324 I.P.C. against Mrs. Vidyabai Gadre, a lady doctor, alleging that she threw some poisonous substance in his right eye. The Sergeant is now in the civil hospital and Mr. Gadre has been arrested.

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NEW YORK COTTON

SOUTHERN SELLING

NEW YORK, March 7.

PRICES DECLINE 6 PTS. ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—RALLY OF 3 PTS.—FOREIGN BUYING—RELAPSE ON SOUTHERN SELLING—MARKET CLOSES 5 TO 8 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. LOWER AT 7.10C.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet at unchanged prices but declined 6 points on lower Liverpool advices during the first hour. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as increased buying by foreign operators recovered the decline and prices recorded a rise of 2 points over previous closing. In the afternoon there was some southern hedge selling and prices eased off. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 7.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.93c.

The improving tendency of sterling is responsible for the present situation. Operators are buying in New York and selling in Liverpool market. It may be said that those who sell in Liverpool know that the stocks of cotton in Liverpool are very low and while they are anxious to secure profits on account of narrowing straddle differences, but when they cover their sales, it will be impossible to find offerings without further rise in the prices. When sterling left Gold Standard prices in Liverpool advanced in sympathy with the fall in the value of sterling. Later on prices in New York advanced owing to inflation of currency in the United States of America. Now when sterling is steadily improving there is bound to be general improvement in trade. It is a constructive game and while there are chances in favour of rapid rise in the prices of cotton to be followed by natural reactions, we think it safe to buy and secure profits as they accrue. Later on crop developments and uncertain weather together with anticipations of damage by boll-weevil, we think prices will rise.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 7.11 +.02; Lowest 7.02 —.07.

New York July Highest 7.27 (12-10 p.m.); Lowest 7.19 (10-18 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Our travelling man says, that weevil are emerging early in South Texas, and that they may die from lack of squares and bolls to hatch young. Expects abnormal insect infestation this year.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

March	6.94—.04
May	7.04—.05
July	7.20—.05
October	7.44—
December	7.60—.05
January 1933	7.65—.08
Middling Spot	7.10—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

March	6.90—.05
May	7.06—.04
Middling Spot	6.93—.07

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 7.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	7.08
May	7.26
July	7.46

New York Noon Call.

March	7.08
May	7.25
July	7.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Bale. 21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 7.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £11/12/6

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. (Hull) per ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/15/0

Linseed Bombay (London) (Hull) per to. Sellers Mar/Apl. £12/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt. Sellers April 15/9

Linseed Oil Naked London ewt. Paid Sellers May/Aug. 16/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY SELLING

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

PRICES OPEN 2 PTS. HIGHER—GENERAL SELLING—BOMBAY PROMINENT SELLER—WEAK ALEXANDRIA ADVICES—SOME STRADDLE BUYING—MARKET CLOSES 2 TO 3 PTS. DOWN MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 3 PTS. DOWN AT 5.59d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with Bombay selling which was well taken by scattered buying influenced by better financial outlook. Later general selling, Bombay being prominent, with Alexandria advices covered prices to ease. In the afternoon straddle buying on narrower parity and steady New York advices bettered tone. The market closed steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 5.59d.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with May 5.41 and July 5.29.

Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 13 points down for Sakels. Spot Sakel prices declined 10 points at 7.29d. Upper futures closed at a decline of 9 to 5 points with Spot cotton prices 9 points down at 6.37d.

The Alexandria cotton future market was weak on heavy selling pressure and closed at a decline of 27 to 39 points as under:—

Sakel Mar. 13.18, May 13.70, July 14.05, November 14.90 and January 15.20. Upper April 10.91, June 11.08, August 11.23 and December 11.80.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

During the week there was a good enquiry for Spot.

In the Futures section, outside influences including the removal of Exchange restrictions, reports of increased activity in Manchester and advices from America indicating smaller acreage and reduced fertilizer purchases all helped the market sentiment. Nevertheless trading was again mainly of a professional nature, a feature being the selling here against purchases in America on the theory that Sterling will further appreciate.

The Egyptian market was somewhat unsettled.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

11-28 a. m.:—Liverpool market was easy because sentiment continues favourable to Sterling; also owing to the decline in Alexandria.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"We expect steady improvement in Sterling, consequently favour sales in Liverpool and purchases in New York."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Manchester telephones, limited agreement reached more looms question. Employers and operatives central organisations expected consider agreement to-morrow and Saturday.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable, dated 7th inst. (5-16 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Consider market declined quite out of proportion; with improvement in sterling heavy selling has taken place without reference to parity. We think all markets purchases."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E.J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

Cotton:—Advance in sterling has caused buying, improvement in sentiment has not increased outside interest, short interests is small.

Think weakness of holders will prevent any substantial advance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

		Closing.
March 1932	5.34	5.32—.03
April 1932		5.31—.02
May 1932	5.33	5.30—.02
June 1932		5.29—.03
July 1932	5.31	5.29—.03
August 1932		5.30—.03
September 1932		5.32—.03
October 1932	5.36	5.34—.03
November 1932		5.36—.03
December 1932		5.39—.03
January 1933	5.44	5.41—.03
February 1933		5.43—.03
March 1933		5.46—.03
Middling Spot		5.59—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Sakellaridis, March	7.29
May	7.39
July	7.53
October	7.75
November	7.82
December	7.89
January 1933	7.94
F.G.F. Spot	7.60

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar. 8.

It being the first settlement day the share market remained closed to-day. It will remain closed on the 9th and 10th inst. for clearing purposes.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton No Offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull per ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £13/12/6

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent.) Sellers Mar/Apl. £12/7/6

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes. Sellers Mar/Apl. 27/3

Barletta Russo per lb. Sellers Mar/Apl. 28/3

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, Sellers Mar/Apl. 28/3

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal May/June 33/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Mar. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta, March per ct 8/4-1/2 Nominal Apl/June per cwt 8/4-1/2 Nominal.

C. & F. Bombay. March per cwt 8/5 Nominal.

C. & F. Karachi, March per cwt 8/5 Nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/2

London, Mar. 7.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	13-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register)	106
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	82-5/8
Rupe Paper 3½ p.c.	45
Indian Stock 3½p.c. Sterling Loan	56
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	65-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	88-1/2
Consols, 2½ p.c.	59-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	96-7/8

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL—May 352; July 332: October 322

LIVERPOOL-BOMBAY—Lp. May—Broach A/M.—Rs. 7.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	48-1/2
Yellow Metal	41
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9
Tin English Ingots	139-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 7.

Demand Bills 3.53.00

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 7.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	19-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 7.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/17/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans	2-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-7/8 p.c. to 4-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills 6 months	3-1/4 p.c. to 5 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 7.

T T London on Berlin	14.88-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.80
T T London on Brussels	25.44
T T London on Madrid	46.06
T T London on Milan	68.25
T T London on Berne	18.32
T T London on Paris	90.15
T T London on Prague	119.00
T T London New York Closing Rate	3.53-7/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-1/2 Sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.21
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.33
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.45
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.58
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.73
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.88
Bengal Good	4.49
Bengal Fully Good	4.59
Bengal Fine	4.69
Scinde Fully Good	4.79
Scinde Fine	4.89
Scinde Superfine	4.79

SAMPION QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 8.

March	154.50 plus. 2.60
June	155.00 plus. 2.50
September	156.90 plus. 2.50

COTTON OPTIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Teji-Mandi Premium for Broach A/M. delivery is Rs. 12/.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U.P.	199	195	191	187
M. G. Rajputana	199	195	191	187
M. G. Punjab	197	193	189	185
M. G. Oomra No. 3	220	216	212	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	232	228	224	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	225	221	217	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,744
Central India	1,225
Barsi/Nugger	1,741
Hyderabad/Gaorani	141
Berar	3,910
Central Provinces	1,052
Dhollera	4,211
N.-W. Provinces	99
Rajputana	988
Sind-Punjab	2,382
Broach	2,085
Americans	249
Egyptians	1,088
East Africans	821
Cotton	21,716
Wheat	7,546 Cwts.
Linseed	15,128
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	2,934
Gingellyseed	5,680
Poppyseed	257
Groundnuts	28,698
Castorseed	14,969
Rice	6,127
Myrabollams	7,042
Cottonseed	16,380
Gram	3,197
Joowar	10,617
Maize	56
Barley	882
Bajree	5,024
Coal	Tons. 1,430

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

F. G. Broach March	Rs. 12/- on.
F. G. Broach April	Rs. 8/- on.
Jinja	Rs. 80/- on.
Busoga	Rs. 93/- on.
Kampala	Rs. 102/- on.
Bengal Superfine	198
Bengal Fine	195
Bengal F. G.	191
Sindh-Punjab Fine	195
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	191
Wardha-Hinga Fine	230
Nagpur Savner Fine	230
Nagpur Savner Fine	230
Yeotmal Fine	219
Arvi Fine	219
Ellichpur Fine	219
Amraoti Fine	216
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	218
Mulkapur Fine	212
Khandesh Fine	211
Muthia F.G.	207
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	208
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	218
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	235
Broach F.G.	35/43
Punjab/American	245
Punjab/American mix	220/35
Cambodia	188
Miraj/Sangli	238
Compta Good	250

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,744	77,379
Central India	1,225	94,818
Barsi & Nagar	1,741	62,233
Hyderabad-Gaorani	141	16,331
Berar	3,910	160,750
Central Provinces	1,052	54,946
Total Oomras	9,813	466,457
Dholera	4,211	114,744
N.-W. Provinces	99	24,575
Rajputana	988	40,495
Sind-Punjab	2,382	114,299
Broach	2,085	19,277
Coompta & Dharwar		11,576
Westerns-Northerns		14,446
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,704
Persian		1
American	249	[redacted]
Egyptian and African	1,889	[redacted]
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		16
Total	21,716	966,679

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 3rd. Mar. This year.	Yesterday
Europe	110	91,391
Japan & China	550	455,587
Coast Ports		20,995
Continent & Bay Ports		35,656
Africa and Arabian Ports		1,200
China and Japan		25,859
Total	660	663,488

JAMSHEDPUR FOUNDER'S DAY

Celebrations In Calcutta

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. J. N. TATA

An interesting function was held at the Calcutta Office of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, in connection with the "Founder's Day" on March 3, the date of birth of late Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata, the founder of the Steel Works and many other big enterprises of Tatas.

Mr. G. C. Banerjee, an official of Tatas, read a paper touching on the life of Mr. Tata, whilst Mr. Banerjee of Messrs. Coover & Co., read another paper on the 'Development of iron and steel industry in India'. A poem composed both in English and Bengali by him was also read.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S. (Retd.), Managing Director, representing Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, presiding, observed that if the staff and all concerned work in the spirit and unselfish devotion and with the patriotic zeal of the late Mr. Tata he would have no apprehension about the future of this great national concern.

MR. BANERJI ON LIFE-WORK OF MR. TATA.

The following are extracts from the paper read by Mr. Banerji at the meeting:—

The late Mr. Jamshedji Nasserwanji Tata, was a type of those men who amassed great wealth by sheer force of character and untiring energy, combined with exemplary self-reliance, and an unquenchable spirit of high enterprise. Endowed by Nature with remarkable shrewdness and keen powers of observation, he was, as years rolled on, able to impress his massive personality on everything to which he put his hand. Of great perseverance and tenacity of purpose which never knew disappointment of defeat, Mr. Tata began, as wealth accumulated and experience grew, to entertain and carry out large ideas which presented themselves to his active and fertile mind with courageous resolution and remarkable success.

In every work that Mr. Tata put his hands on, his own country was uppermost in his mind. By the great industrial developments he meant to help his country as best as he could. He was continually seeking for fresh industrial fields and pastures, and it goes without saying that not only he discovered by cultivated them benefiting himself and the country.

A SWADESHI OF SWADESHISTS.

Mr. Tata was a Swadeshi of Swadeshists long before the cult of Swadeshi was preached in the country. The conviction grew on his mind that India had a vast potentiality in it which the progress of time would make it realise. Cotton he touched. On cotton he experimented. And with cotton he brought in his first successes. But not with absolute ease. For the crores that it threw into the lap of Bombay merchants trading in the raw staples during the American Civil War of 1861-65 soon became a dream of the past, and the firm of Tatas was no less hit in the whirlwind of 65-66. But in came the industrial era which led to the foundation of the fortunes of Mr. Tata.

The Indian Institute of Science, the Iron and Steel Works, and the great Hydro-Electric Scheme are the monumental work of Mr. Tata. Passionately fond of travel and ever eager to imbibe new ideas, he was a veritable peripatetic, and unostentatious globe-trotter with the eyes of Argus. He had visited Europe several times and sojourned in Japan and Australia. He had stayed in Hongkong and returned fully equipped with experience enriched by observation.

An advanced liberal as he was and chastened by cosmopolitan politics, he was nothing if not progressive. Indeed it was the spirit of deep interest in politics and public affairs which was engendered in him by his Western education that ultimately inspired his great industrial enterprises for the welfare of the country.

FOUNDER OF B. P. ASSOCIATION.

There was no man who held stronger notions on political matters, and though he never could be induced to appear or speak on a public platform, the help and the advice, the co-operation which he gave to political movements never ceased except with his life. And the proof of this statement lay in the fact that Mr. Tata was one of the foundation members of what might be called the leading political association in the Presidency—the Bombay Presidency Association. And not only was Tata himself the foundation member of the Association, but he induced his old father to go and do likewise.

While he was in America he quickly attracted the attention of the newspaper reporters, and although he used to avoid the interviewers the columns in the papers never spared him. He was described in one as a "jolly good fellow—the richest man in all India, and one of the wealthiest men in the entire world. He was so rich continued the paper, that he had little idea of his own wealth, his possessions even exceeded those of the late Li Hung Chung who was reckoned as the richest man in the world.

"DREAMT WITH SIGHT OF SEER"

The great Mr. Tata was full of ideas and truer would it be to say that he was a man of inspiring ideals. A still more appropriate term to use of him would be that he was a dreamer. Tata dreamt and did, with something of the sight of a seer.

It was only in the fitness of things that to pay respect to such an illustrious son Lord Chelmsford, then Viceroy, in course of his visit to the Iron and Steel Works changed the name of the place after the name of its founder with the following announcement:—

"It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle; and here we have not this place set up with all its foundries, and its workshops and its population. This great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has his lasting memorial in the Works that we see here all round. But you will be pleased to hear when I tell you to-day that on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name, and will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be indentified with the name of its founder, bearing down through the ages the name of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter, therefore, this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here, today, to have been able, on this the occasion of the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

LEFT FOOTPRINTS ON SANDS OF TIME.

Mr. Tata has left footprints for those who care to follow him in the regeneration of the industrial and intellectual development of India which can only be reached by slow and measured steps. That is the priceless lesson which is to be learnt from the life of that great man, and which we should carry home to-day on this the day of birth of the great Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata."

SURAT CONGRESSMEN CONFISCATED

Dour Men Jailed In Spite Of Giving Undertaking.

SURAT, Mar. 8.

The first dictator of Surat Congress Committee, a well known Doctor, ex-Professor of the Gujarat Vidyapith of Ahmedabad, a prominent youth leaguer and local Congress worker who were released on "parole" after two months to-day were produced before the City Magistrate who convicted all of them for breach of "prole" and sentenced the first two named to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each in default to 6 months further imprisonment and the remaining three to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default to 6 months further imprisonment. The Dr. and the "Dictator" were recommended to be placed in the B. Class. The 16th dictator was arrested on "Gandhi Day" and he was awarded by the same Magistrate to-day to aggregate term of 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 7 1/2 months imprisonment on two counts.

The District Magistrate extended to-day by one month the period of parole to four men despite their giving written undertaking not to participate in the movement.

MIRACULOUS POWER OF COTTON

Makes Or Mars Man-kind

An American journal writes:—

Cotton is the overcoat of a seed that is planted and grown in the Southern States (U.S.A.) to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. The fibre varies in colour and weight and the man who can guess the nearest length of a fibre is called a cotton-man by the public, a fool by the farmer, and a poor business-man by his creditors.

The price of cotton is fixed in New York and goes up when you have sold and down when you have bought. A buyer working for a group of mills was sent to New York to watch the cotton market, and after a few days' deliberation wired his firm to this effect: "Some think it will go up. Some think it will go down I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once."

Cotton is planted in the spring, mortgaged in the summer and left in the field in winter.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

A press communique states:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 8th March 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,48,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-9-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,46,50,000 and the average rate Rs. 5-10-10 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 9th March 1932 to Monday the 14th March 1932 at Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 2nd to the 7th March 1932 amounted to Rs. 1,96,25,000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday the 15th March 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 18th March 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press communique states:—

(In pounds sterling)

	During the week ending the 5th March 1932	From 1st April 1931 to 5th March 1932
Sterling purchased in India	1380000	35125000
Net transfer to Home Treasury (2) from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.	23047804
Total	1380000	58172804
Less—Sales of Sterling	Nil	14047804
Net remittance to British Treasury	1380000	44125000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

Jute shares opened steady with a moderate business passing. In coals hardly there was any change. In teas more business was observable at about last rates. The miscellaneous section showed no particular features though sugar shares were wanted at hardening rates. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.—

Securities.—3 1/2 per cent. paper 62-15, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99/3, ditto 1939/44 88-12. 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 99/6, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 104-2.

Railways.—Bankura Damodar River 53.

Cottons.—Kesoram 3-7, New Victoria Ordy. 1-14.

Coals.—Bengal 247, Equitable 15-12, New Beerbhoom 9, Standard 28, South Karanpura 1-13.

Jutes.—Adamjee ordy. 10-2, Clive 23-8, Howrah 26/13, Hukumchand ordy. 20-19, Kamarhatty ordy. 355, Lansdowne 116.

Teas.—East India 7-8, Hasimara 20, Huldibari 14-4, Sapoi 4-2, Teesta Valley 24-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical pref. 593, United Provinces Elec. 98-8, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 6-10, Madan Theatres 1-12, Midnapore Zemindary 60, Carew & Co. 13-9, Cawnpore 25-4, Champaran 22, New Savan 13-15, Samastipur 14.

Debentures.—4 per cent. 1914/24 Calcutta Port Trust 59, 4 per cent. 1910/40 Calcutta Municipal 75.—A. P.

Kolaba's Fifth "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGAON, March 8.

A Landlord and the fifth "Dictator" of the Kolaba District Congress Committee has been sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default 6 months' more under section 17 (1 and 2) of the Criminal Law Act and section 18 of the Press Act.

"DICTATOR" RELEASED WITH NOTICE

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

A member of the All-India Congress Committee and the first "Dictator" of Panch Mahals was released to-day from the Sabarmati Jail on the expiry of the full term of two months. He has been served with a notice to report himself at the Police Station between 1 and 4 p.m. daily by the District Magistrate.

K.B. RELE'S TONIC PILLS BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & FLESH

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1932

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J12

GERMANY HEADING FOR DICTATORSHIP

Big Red Flag Hoisted On The Wireless Tower

COMMUNISTS AND NAZIS ACTIVE

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Berlin—"The Hitler regime in Germany would mean the abolition of Parliamentary Government and the creation of Dictatorship which would throw back the people to the times of pre-War electoral system," declared Vice-Chancellor Dietrich in a speech at Koenigsberg.

Herr Hitler in a speech at Weimar declared that the 15th March would be the "day of reckoning". He did not want to fight against President Hindenburg, but after the Socialists and the Centre Party's support to the Field Marshal, there was no alternative but to take up the struggle against him.

STORY OF EX-CROWN PRINCE

Meanwhile, the Nazis disregarding the President's appeal for a "chivalrous" campaign, are shamelessly blackguarding their former heroes, particularly, President Hindenburg.

The story that the ex-Crown Prince may replace Herr Hitler against President Hindenburg in the second ballot is not taken seriously here, although the idea was mooted by some German Nationals who hope that President Hindenburg will refuse to oppose the Hohenzollern.—Reuter's Special.

RED FLAG HOISTED ON WIRELESS TOWER

Nazis And Communists Active In Propaganda

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Berlin—Nazis and Communist are most active in freak propaganda in the presidential campaign, painting slogans on pavement and walls under the cover of night, while the Communist went further by affixing a giant Red flag on the wireless tower, where it flutered for hours before it was removed.

Government party are satisfied with the straightforward appeal with placards in the street corners announcing: "Germany's fight for justice and freedom demands strength and unity; Germans, unite and vote for President Hindenburg"

One of the candidates, Herr Winter, is unable to participate in the propaganda, as he is still in prison.—Reuter Special.

Echo Of Attempt On Sir S. Jackson's Life

RESOLUTION RULED IN ORDER IN SURAT CITY COUNCIL

Dr. Ghia's Adjournment Motion Lost

SURAT, March 7.

Dr. Champaklal Ghia, Congress leader who was released from Sabarmati Jail on Saturday and who has been ordered not to leave Surat City and report himself to the police twice daily put in appearance at the municipal meeting just when Mr. G. A. Megha a nominated member and retired police officer moved a resolution condemning the attempt on the life of Sir Stanley Jackson, congratulating His Excellency on his providential escape and appreciating the timely assistance of Sir A. Shravardi and Mr. Mukerji at the risk of their lives.

Dr. Ghia raised a point of order demanding President's ruling whether in view of Advocate-General's expressed opinion sent to Municipalities such resolution could be discussed and passed by the Municipality.

"RESOLUTION IN ORDER".

The President Mr. Sanjana read the Advocate-General's opinion and while admitting that according to the opinion such resolution would be outside the scope of the Municipality declared that he did not agree with that opinion and hence ruled the resolution in order.

Dr. Ghia thereupon moved that the resolution do stand adjourned, meantime seek the opinion of the Advocate-General on this particular resolution. The adjournment motion was lost by 11 votes to 3.

The original resolution was carried *nem con.*

Dr. Ghia then left the meeting and proceeded to Kelapith Bazaar where he is reported to have made speeches. He was later seen proceeding to Furja Police Station.—A. P.

Safe Intact, But Revolver Missing

RAJSHAHI, Mar. 6.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a revolver belonging to the Police Inspector of Pabna from the House of the Treasurer of Rajshahi Collectorate. It appears that the Inspector was the Treasurer's Guest, and during his stay kept a revolver in the hosts iron safe, from where the weapon was found missing, though the lock of the safe was found intact.—A. P.

'BABY BONDS" FOR GOLD HOARDERS

Release Bullion And Save Country, Says Hoover

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Washington—In furtherance of the anti-hoarding campaign President Hoover last night broadcast all over the country appealing to gold-hoarders to release the bullion and unused funds, declaring that their re-investment would be the measure of their faith in the country.

The chief feature of the campaign is the Government's issue of "Baby Bonds" which will be sold to the people who are afraid of putting their money into the banks. The Bonds are in denominations of ten pounds sterling or more, will bear two per cent interest and are redeemable at the end of one year.—Reuter's Special.

ECONOMY IN NAVY ESTIMATES

No Further Slowing Down Of Building Programme

LONDON, Mar. 7.

"We desire a fleet which will be menace to no one, but to commerce destroyers. It will be a disaster to the world, if the British Navy could not fulfil its function properly", declared Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of Admiralty, presenting the Navy estimates in the House of Commons. "There can be no further slowing down of the Building Programme and the steady replacement programme must be unflinchingly pursued."

SAVING OF 4½ MILLIONS.

He declared that the estimates were the lowest since 1913. The net estimate for 1932 was 50½ million sterling, representing a saving of 4½ millions. The worst feature of the estimate was the postponement of the last year's programme until autumn, but the 1932 building programme would start normally next March. The Navy would have all ships permitted by the Treaty in 1936.

PERSONNEL OF FLEET REDUCED.

Dealing with economies, he said that there would be no combined manoeuvres of the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets this spring. The personnel of the fleet had been reduced by 2,500. Admiralty were asking for one flotilla of destroyers, instead of two permitted by the Naval Treaty in order to spread the construction evenly over the whole of the replacement period.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE DISPUTE

Employers And Operatives Agree On Wage Rates

LONDON, March 7.

The meeting at Manchester of the joint negotiating committee of the representatives of employers and operatives of the Lancashire Cotton Industry on more-looms-per-weaver system, has reached agreement on questions of detail, governing wage rates and the conditions of application.—Reuter.

500,000 DOLLARS AS RANSOM

Police Intercept Letter To Lindbergh

LONDON, March 8.

New York.—The latest dramatic kidnapping development is that the police intercepted as letter to Col. Lindbergh demanding 5,00,000 dollars as ransom and proposing a meeting with Col Lindbergh's representative at a restaurant near Mansfield (Pennsylvania). It is reported that gobetween Spitale immediately entrained for Mansfield.—Reuter's Special.

PEACE WAS HIS PASSION

King George's Tribute To M. Briand

LONDON, March 8.

The whole world is paying tribute to the late M. Briand as "apostle of peace".

The King has telegraphed to President Doumer sympathising at the loss of a statesman whose labours for peace will be ever held "in honoured and grateful remembrance."

All newspapers devote leading articles and columns of biographical details.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

The "Times" says that M. Briand's death has removed the greatest diplomatic figure of the postwar period to whom peace was passion. His decline coincided with the recrudescence of nationalism in Europe, and since his influence was withdrawn, the European nations seem to have been stumbling along the broken road.

The "Daily Telegraph" says M. Briand was a great internationalist, and a good Frenchman.

"Daily Mail" describes him as a man to whom France instinctively had recourse in her hours of difficulty and danger.

"Daily Herald" calls him: "Illustrious warrior of peace".

"News Chronicle" terms him as: "Champion of peace".

"Daily Express" pays tribute to him as: "An International Frenchman."—Reuter's Special.

French Chamber Adjourns In His Memory

LONDON, March 7.

Paris.—Despite his own wish or a quiet burial, M. Briand's relatives have consented that he hould be given national funeral. It is expected that his body will lie in state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. Briand, a warm friend of Britain, guided the destinies of France during the critical years of 1914|19. He was the greatest French orator. He started his political career as a revolutionary, but severed his connection with the extremists after the smashing of the railway strike by utilising the reservists.

FRENCH CHAMBER ADJOURNED.

The French Chamber was adjourned, when it learned of his death. The body now lies attired in the evening dress, on plain brass bedstead, in a simple barely furnished apartment Avenue Kleber. Friends declare that his face has recovered the appearance of his youth.

Political celebreties, including President Doumer. M. Tardieu and M. Laval thronged the small rooms outside with sorrow on every face. Among the crowd below, many were unaffectedly weeping.

APOSTLE OF PEACE.

M. Briand was a tireless worker in the cause of peace and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize after signing of the Locarno Pact in 1925. On the bedside chest of drawers, stands the loving cup which Sir Austen Chamberlain had presented him on that occasion. M. Briand was the world's champion treaty signer, having made 236 signatories within ten years.

CHAMPION SMOKER.

In private life, he lived very simply. He spent his leisure fishing in his country home in Normandy. He was a heavy smoker, consuming hundred cigarettes daily which he carried loose in his pocket. M. Briand's doctor Emery and two members of his staff and his nephew and niece and Monsteur and Madame Billeau were present when he died.—Reuter's Special.

SEVEN YEARS R. I. FOR YASHPAL

Judge Overrides Jury's Verdict

SECOND CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

Yashpal, who, according to the police, is wanted in connection with the Delhi and Second Lahore Conspiracy cases, was sentenced this evening, by Mr. Tej Narayan Mulla, Sessions Judge, Allahabad, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge under Section 307, I.P.C., of attempting to murder Mr. D. Pilditch, Superintendent of Special Branch. C. I. D.

The case against the prisoner was that in trying on January 23 to save himself from being captured he made an attempt to murder Mr. Pilditch by firing three shots at him with a revolver.

The jury's verdict of "Not Guilty" in respect of the other case against Yashpal, on a charge of being in possession of an unlicensed revolver, was regarded as perverse by the Judge who has decided to refer the case to the High Court.

FLING AT DEFENCE COUNSEL.

The Sessions Judge delivering judgment in the case against Yashpal said that having given a very careful consideration to all the facts and arguments, he had no hesitation in holding that the charge had been fully brought home to the accused.

The Judge was impressed with the attitude of Mr. Pilwan who gave evidence in a straightforward manner, and did not betray the slightest trace of malice or prejudice. The Judge further remarked that it was not surprising to find in this case the remarkable spectable of the defence counsel indulging in lengthy crossexamination, and waxing eloquent on fantastic suggestions and imaginary possibilities. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.—A. P.

FOUR WARDERS DISMISSED FOR NEGLIGENCE

Sequel To Convicts Escape From Midnapur Jail

MIDNAPORE, Mar. 7.

Following the enquiry into the escape of three long term prisoners, including Dinesh Chandra Majumdar sentenced to transportation for life for the bomb outrage on Sir Charles Tegart, on August 25 1931 from Midnapore Jail on the night of February 7, four warders suspended earlier have now been dismissed for alleged negligence. Information has not yet been received of the rearrest of the escaped convicts.

POLICE DUTY FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Following the issue of notices by the Superintendent of Police on a number of prominent pleaders and Congressmen to act as special police officers, Mr. Atul Chandra Bose, the former Vice-Chairman of the District Board, saw the Superintendent and his notice was withdrawn. Pleader Narendranath Das is already under arrest in connection with alleged unlawful meeting. while others have not yet reported themselves to the officer concerned to take orders.—A. P.

HOARE ASSURES I. M. S. SAFETY OF PENSIONS

"Safeguards Will Be Provided In New Constitution" Says He

LONDON, Mar 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Kirkpatrick who drew attention to the anxiety among the members of the Medical Service regarding security of pensions, Sir S. Hoare said that he was aware that some anxiety existed in this connection among the members of the Indian Services generally.

He pointed out that pensions were not guaranteed by the British Government. They were a charge on the Indian revenues, and responsibility for ensuring that the necessary funds were forthcoming rested on the Secretary of State for India.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PENSIONS.

Sir S. Hoare referred to the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference that safeguards, for pensions should be provided in the new Constitution, and also the Premier's statement at the conclusion of the First Conference, laying down that the transfer of responsibility for finances must be subject to such conditions, as would ensure the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State and the maintenance of India's financial stability and credit.

Sir S. Hoare added that the consent of Parliament would be required for any change in the present position. It was inconceivable to the present Government that in dealing with any scheme of constitutional change in India, Parliament could fail to provide such safeguards as might be necessary to ensure the due payment of pensions to officers who had served country.

CHITTAGONG INQUIRY.

Replying to Mr. Parkinson, Sir S. Hoare said that as was made clear in the Bengal Legislative Council on 3rd February, the report of inquiry into the incidents at Chittagong last August would not be published.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI ARCHITECT'S HANDI-WORK

London's Latest Building To Let

LONDON, March 7.

The Cables and Wireless, Limited, have decided not to proceed with the occupation of their new headquarters on Victoria Embankment, owing to the adverse effect of the world crisis on the revenues of its Associated Company, Imperial and International Communications, which has inevitably entailed drastic readjustment of the arrangements. The decision will put on the market one of the latest of London's modern buildings designed by Sir Herbert Baker, which occupies an imposing situation on the Victoria Embankment.—Reuter's Special.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN CHOULTRY

Woman Dead And Man Gasping For Breath

BANGALORE, Mar. 7.

The travellers' choultry was the scene of a double tragedy on Sunday. Mr. Narayan Chetty and his wife hailing from Madras took shelter for the night in a room in the choultry. He closed the doors and windows and left a charcoal stove burning in the corner of the room. Other travellers found the room remaining closed from within even after 10 in the morning the next day, and so they knocked at the door. On receiving no response, they broke open the door, and found the woman dead and the man gasping for breath, in an unconscious condition. The room was full of smoke. The police arrived and removed the man to the Hospital.

An inquest on the woman showed that her death was due to suffocation by carbon monoxide.—A. P.

NEWSPAPERS BY AEROPLANE

Ahmedabad Welcomes Chronicle's Arrival By Air

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 8.

Following the announcement of the local "Samachar" and "Chronicle" office, that the city editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" will be arriving in Ahmedabad by aeroplane and will be made available to the public early morning with the latest news, quite a crowd of people turned up early to witness the arrival of the "Chronicle" and "Samachar" copies by aeroplane.

AFTER THREE HOURS.

The Puss "Moth" with copies of the "Chronicle and "Samachar" arrived at the local aerodrome at 9-20 a.m. and all copies were quickly distributed. People of Ahmedabad expressed satisfaction and hailed this enterprise as a revolution in newspaper distribution.

The plane was piloted by Mr. D. M. Mehta and belongs to the Black Bird Wind Aeroplane Service Co., the managing Agents of which in India are the India-America Air Mail Ltd. Mr. Mehta was satisfied with the journey and weather conditions and paid a tribute to the management of the "Chronicle" and "Samachar" for their enterprise.

The company has secured the services of Mr. Mehta as director and a flying Club is likely to be opened as stated by him, if negotiations with the "Chronicle" and associaed papers are successful newspapers can reach Ahmedabad in in record time. There are favourable opportunities for a Ahmedabad-Bombay run which will occupy only about two-and-half hours.

The flying club referred to above is likely to start from 1st April at Rajkot.

DICTATOR OF RED SHIRT UNION ARRESTED

Convictions In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Arrests anr ronvictions under Ordinances continue. Over 20 youths, including the "Dictator" of the Red Shirts Union were convicted to-day in Calcutta, majority of them getting six months rigorious imprisonment. Mofussil arrests include a prominent Lady of Barrisal who led a procession of women distributing the statement of Bina Das, assailant of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.+A. P.

MR. JAMAL MAHOMED LEAVES FOR DELHI

To Attend Federation Committee Meeting

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed M.L.A. President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is leaving for Bombay to-night "en route" to Delhi to attend the meeting of the Committee of the Federation on 12th March. It is understood that the meeting will consider inter alia the question of Federation representative's participation in the Cuisultative Committee of the Round Table Conference:

CLOTH SHOP PICKETS ARRESTED.

Fourteen volunteers arrested last evening, while picketing foreign cloth shops at Pycrofts Road, are detained in Commissioner's Office.—A. P.

EX-TALUKDAR JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

An ex-talukdar of Dhasa in Kathiawar and two other Congress workers were tried today at Nadiad on charge of breach of parole and sentenced to nine month ' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 200 in default three months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

175 Politicals Removed From Sabarmati Jail

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

It is understood that about 175 political prisoners including about 45 ladies were removed to-night from Sabarmati Jail.

It is stated that the ladies will be taken to Yeravda Jail while the male prisoners will be taken to Nasig, Dhulia and Visapur Jails.—A. P.

Yeotmal "Dictator" Jailed

YEOTMAL, Mar. 7.

The "Dictator" and a prominent Congress leader were convicted under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 and Rs. 150 respectively in default 6 weeks further imprisonment.—A. P.

"REVENUE HORSE FLOGGED TOO HARD"

British Press On Indian Budget

LONDON, March 8

Indian Budget is given prominence in all the morning papers. The decision to repay six million sterling bonds is generally applauded.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article says that the forecasted results may be considered eminently satisfactory, and cleatly reflect the somewhat unexpectedly favourable influence on the finances of India of the abandonment of the Gold Standard. The paper expresses the opinion that the hardship imposed on all classes by the recent increase in taxation is undoubtedly substantial, but any improvement in world prices should quickly reflect in increased prosperity of the Indian peoples, and thus enable the Government to reduce the temporary burdens which it found necessary to impose.

NEED FOR CUTTING EXPENDITURE.

The "Financial Times" says, that the situation still requires careful watching. No matter how the improved prospect of economic recovery may be, the fact has still to be faced that the scale of Government expenditure has to be adjusted to the lower level of prices. Simultaneously, the basis of both the Central and Provincial Revenues must be broadened.

The "Financial News" commenting on the decreased customs says that there are signs that the revenue horse has been flogged too hard, and draws attention to the danger of building India's finances too largely upon the foundations of import duties. However, the paper strikes a happier note by expressing the opinion that unless unforeseen complications arise, India should emerge from the depression with a balanced budget.—Reuter's Special.

CHOWKIDAR FIRED AT AND WOUNDED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

A shooting incident occurred in the early hours this morning when some men trying to get into Chandni Chowk through Queens Gardens on being challenged by the Chowkidar fired at him wounding him. The Chowkidar was removed to hospital.

Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

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